The New-York Times.

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THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION

Object of Sir William G. Ouseley's Mission.

Treaty Between Great Britain and Nicaragua.

The Isthmus Under British Protection—Its Neutrality Guaranteed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 24.

We are enabled at last to understand the cause of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY's prolonged residence in Washington, while holding the title of "Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Republic of Central America." Sir WILLIAM originally selected Washington as his head-quarters, in order to make himself perfectly familiar with all the shoals and quicksands of the Central-American imbroglio. That done, his duty was to watch the movements of the American Government, and secure a treaty from Nicaragua as comprehensive as any that we might negotiate. So far Sir WILLIAM has been very successful in his diplomacy, and the following is the draft of a treaty which he, with the assistance of Señors MOLINA and JEREZ, has drawn up. This draft was dispatched to the Foreign-Office last June, and was sent back to this country by the *Persia*. It has been approved by the British Government, and will certainly be ratified by Nicaragua. Sir WILLIAM is now waiting in New-York for the arrival of a British war-steamer to convey him to San Juan. He goes out to complete the treaty. He will then negotiate a similar one with the other Central-American States. The following is the Convention:

DRAFT. AUGUST, 1858.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Nicaragua, being desirous to maintain and improve the relations of good understanding which happily subsist between them, and to promote the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects and citizens, have deemed it expedient to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, and have for that purpose named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Republics of Central America;

And His Excellency the President of the Republic of Nicaragua,

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland recognizes the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Nicaragua. Consequently, there shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between Her Brittanic Majesty and the Republic of Nicaragua, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their subjects and citizens, respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

The two high contracting parties being desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold all kinds of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatever nation, to hold, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures, and mining, upon the same terms with native subjects or citizens. They shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the subjects or citizens of any country; and shall enjoy all the rights privileges, and exemptions, in navigation, commerce and manufactures, which native subjects or citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws there established, to which native subjects or citizens are subjected.

The ships of war and post-office packets of each contracting party respectively, shall have liberty to enter into all harbors, rivers, and places within the territories of the other, to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come; to anchor there, and to remain and refit; subject always to the laws of the two countries respectively.

The high contracting parties further engage that neither will grant any favor to any other nation, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other contracting party.

ARTICLE III.

The high contracting parties agree that, in regard to the coasting trade, the ships, subjects, and citizens of each shall enjoy, in the dominions and territories of the other, the same privileges, and shall be treated in all respects in the same manner, as national vessels, and as native subjects and citizens.

ARTICLE IV.

The contracting parties likewise agree, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the British dominions in British vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the Republic of Nicaragua; and that no higher or other duties upon the vessel or upon her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise can be from time to time lawfully imported into the Republic of Nicaragua in its own vessels, may be also imported in British vessels; and that no higher or other duties upon the vessel or upon her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in the vessels of the one country or of the other.

And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or reëxported from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or reëxported in the vessels of the other country: and that the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or reëxportation be made in British vessels, or in vessels of the Republic of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the British dominions of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Nicaragua of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the British dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the two contracting parties into the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two contracting parties to the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to the territories of all other nations.

ARTICLE VI.

No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, light-house, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, corporations, or establishments of whatever kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the preceding Articles are, to their full extent, applicable to British vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of Nicaragua, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said Republic and their cargoes arriving in British ports, whether they proceed from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country; and, in either case, no discriminating duty shall be imposed or collected in the ports of either country on the said vessels or upon their cargoes, whether such cargoes shall consist of native or of foreign produce or manufacture.

ARTICLE VIII.

All vessels which, according to the laws of Great Britain, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to the laws of the Republic of Nicaragua, are to be deemed vessels of that Republic, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British vessels and vessels of Nicaragua respectively.

ARTICLE IX.

It is likewise agreed, that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other subjects or citizens of both countries, to manage, by themselves or agents, their own business in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignments and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; they being, in all these cases, to be treated as subjects or citizens of the country in which they reside or are conducting their business, and to be subject to the laws of that country.

ARTICLE X.

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports or dominions of the other, with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, and all favor and protection shall be given to them for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE XI.

If any ship-of-war or merchant-vessel of either of the high contracting parties should be wrecked on the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the owners, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorized agents; and if there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the said ships or parts of ships, furniture, appurtenances, goods, and merchandise, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ship or vessel, shall be delivered to the British Consul or Vice-Consul, or to the Consul or Vice-Consul of the Republic of Nicaragua, in whose district the wreck may have taken place, upon being claimed by him; and upon payment by such Consul, Vice-Consul, owners, or agents, of only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and of the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The charge for such salvage or other expenses shall be made and settled immediately, subject to such right of appeal on the part of the person paying the same as may exist in the respective countries. The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for consumption; in which case they shall be liable only to the same duties as if they had been imported in a national vessel.

ARTICLE XII.

The subjects and citizens of either of the two contracting parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess and dispose of, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession, *ab intestato*, or in any other manner whatever, every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to hold. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the ordinary form of law, in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the country; and in the absence of such heirs and representatives, the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost duty, or charge, than is payable by subjects or citizen of the country. In every case the subjects and citizens of the contracting parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof; British subjects from the territory of Nicaragua, and Nicaraguan citizens from the British territory, freely and and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty as foreigners, and without having to pay any other or higher duties than those to which subjects or citizens of the country are liable.

ARTICLE XIII.

Both contracting parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the subjects or citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice, for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the native subjects or citizens of the country; for which purpose they may either appear in proper person, or employ, in the prosecution or defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions or sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and shall enjoy in such cases all the rights and privileges accorded to native subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE XIV.

In the event of any subject or citizen of either of the two contracting parties dying without will or testament in the dominions or territories of the other contracting party, or in the absence of lawful heirs or representatives, the Consul-General, Consul or Acting Consul of the nation to which the deceased may belong, shall, so far as the laws of each country will permit, have the right to take possession and charge of the property which the deceased may have left, for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors, giving immediate notice of the death to the authorities of the country.

ARTICLE XV.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the Republic of Nicaragua, and the citizens of the Republic of Nicaragua residing in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans or military exactions or requisitions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any ordinary or extraordinary charges, requisitions or taxes, other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is agreed and covenanted that neither of the high contracting parties shall knowingly receive into, or retain in, its service, any subjects or citizens of the other party who have deserted from the naval or military service of that other party; but that, on the contrary, each of the contracting parties shall respectively discharge from its service any such deserters, upon being required by the other party so to do.

And it is further agreed, that if any of the crew of any merchant-vessel of either contracting party shall desert from such vessel within any port in the territory of the other party, the authorities of such port and territory shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension of such deserters, on application to that effect being made by the Consul of the party concerned, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul; and any person protecting or harboring such deserters shall be liable to punishment.

ARTICLE XVII.

British subjects residing in the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua shall enjoy the most perfect and entire liberty of conscience, without being annoyed, molested, or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested, or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion, in private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, provided that in so doing they observe the decorum due to Divine worship, and the respect due to the laws of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury British subjects who may die in the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by themselves for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities, or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any wise or upon any account.

In like manner, the citizens of Nicaragua shall enjoy within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the laws of those dominions.

ARTICLE XVIII.

For the better security of commerce between the subjects and citizens of the two high contracting parties, it is agreed that if at any time any rupture, or any interruption of friendly intercourse, should unfortunately take place between the two contracting parties, the subjects or citizens of either of them, established in the territories of the other, who may reside upon the coasts, shall be allowed six months, and those who may reside in the interior a whole year, to wind up their accounts and to dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given to them to embark at the port which they themselves shall select. The subjects or citizens of either of the two contracting parties who may be established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or other occupation or employment, shall be allowed to remain and continue in the exercise of the said trade or occupation, notwithstanding the interruption of friendship between the two countries, in the free enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, so long as they behave peaceably and observe the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or intrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to native subjects or citizens. In the same case, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of Companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered or detained.

ARTICLE XIX.

It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted.

The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two high contracting parties in the dominions or territories of the other, shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities, are or shall be granted there to agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XX.

The Republic of Nicaragua hereby grants to Great Britain, and to British subjects and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through the territories of that republic, on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both parties, and their respective subjects and citizens; the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its right of sovereignty over the same; and, generally, the Republic of Nicaragua engages to grant to Great Britain and to British subjects the same rights and privileges, in all respects, in regard to the transit and the rates of transit, which are or may be granted to, or allowed to be enjoyed by, the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XXI.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland hereby agrees to extend her protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality of the same. Her Britannic Majesty also agrees to employ her influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

And the Republic of Nicaragua, on its part, undertakes to establish two free ports, one at each of the extremities of the communication aforesaid, on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. At these ports, no tonnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the Government of Nicaragua on the vessels of Great Britain, or on any effects or merchandise belonging to subjects of Great Britain, or of any other country, intended *bona fide* for transit across the said route of communication, and not for consumption within the Republic of Nicaragua. Her Britannic Majesty shall also be at liberty to carry troops and munitions of war, in her own vessels, or otherwise, to either of the said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them, without obstruction by the authorities of Nicaragua, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation, on any of the said routes of communication. And no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of the persons and property of subjects of Great Britain, or of the subjects or citizens of any other country, across the said routes of communication, than are or may be imposed on the persons or property of citizens of Nicaragua.

And the Republic of Nicaragua recognizes the righ of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain to enter into contracts with any individuals or companies to transport the mails of Great Britain along the said routes of communication, or along any other routes across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the contents of which may not be intended for distribution within the said Republic, free from the imposition of all taxes or duties by the Government of Nicaragua; but this liberty is not to be construed so as to permit such individuals or companies, by virtue of this right, to transport the mails, to carry also passengers or freight, except any messenger deputed by the British Post-Office in charge of mails.

ARTICLE XXII.

The Republic of Nicaragua agrees that, should it become necessary at any time to employ military forces for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this for any cause whatever, her Britannic Majesty may, after notice to the Government of Nicaragua, or to the Minister thereof at London or Paris, employ such force for this and for no other purpose; and when the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It is understood, however, that Her Britannic Majesty, in according protection to such routes of communication, and guaranteeing their neutrality and security, always intends that the protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn if Her Britannic Majesty should deem that the persons or Company undertaking or managing the same, adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this Treaty, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of any other nation or nations, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon mails, passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles. The aforesaid protection and guarantee shall not, however, be withdrawn by Her Britannic Majesty, without first giving six months' notice to the Republic of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE XXIV.

And it is further understood and agreed that, in any grant or contract which may hereafter be made or entered into by the Government of Nicaragua, having reference to the interoceanic routes above referred to, or any of them, the rights and privileges granted by this Convention to Her Britannic Majesty and to British subjects shall be fully protected and reserved; and if any such grant or contract now exist of a valid character, it is further understood that the guarantee and protection of Her Britannic Majesty stipulated in Article XXI of this Treaty, shall be held inoperative and void, until the holders of such grant or contarct shall recognize the concessions made in this Treaty to Her Britannic Majesty and to British subjects with respect to such interoceanic routes, or any of them, and shall agree to observe, and be governed by, those concessions as fully as if they had been embraced in their original grant or contract; after which recognition and agreement, the said guarantee and protection shall be in full force; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed either to affirm or deny the validity of any of the said contracts.

ARTICLE XXV.

After ten years from the completion of a canal, railroad, or any other route of communication, through the territory of Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, no Company which may have constructed or be in possession of the same shall ever divide, directly or indirectly, by the issue of new stock, the payment of dividends, or otherwise, more than fifteen per cent. per annum, or at that rate, to its stockholders, from tolls collected thereupon; but whenever the tolls shall be found to yield a larger profit than this, they shall be reduced to the standard of fifteen per cent. per annum.

ARTICLE XXVI.

It is understood that nothing contained in this treaty shall be construed to affect the claim of the Government and citizens of the Republic of Costa Rica to a free passage by the San Juan River, for their persons and property, to and from the ocean.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The present treaty shall remain in force for the term of seven years from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and if neither party shall notify to the other its intention of terminating the same, twelve months before the expiration of the seven years stipulated above, the said treaty shall continue binding on both parties beyond the said seven years, until twelve months from the time that one of the parties may notify to the other its intention of terminating it.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The present Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at ———, as soon as possible, within ——— from this date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at ———.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-stree and Astor House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Affairs in Kansas—More Trouble Anticipated in Utah—The Governorship of Washington Territory—The Next Presidency, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 26.

Official advices were received yesterday from Governor DENVER of Kansas, giving a detailed account of the condition of Indian matters in that Territory. He makes no mention of an intention to resign his present office, nor has he expressed a wish to resume the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs here. It is understood, however, that should he desire to return, Colonel MIX, the present efficient head of that bureau, will cheerfully vacate in his favor. When Gov. D. first left for the West, it was with the understanding that he should be absent only about six weeks; yet, at the urgent solicitation of the President and Cabinet, he consented to assume the responsibilities of the Executive office in Kansas, and try his hand where others had so lamentably failed. By his wisdom, firmness and prudence, he has triumphed, and to-day he is perhaps the most popular man in the Territory.

Advices from Utah are not very flattering, and Mr. BUCHANAN has serious apprehensions as to the result of the policy pursued by Governor CUMMING. It is understood by the Administration that the civil officers of the Territory are divided among themselves as to the proper course to be followed. Governor CUMMING, with the Secretary of State, and FORNEY, the Indian Agent, favors a moderate conciliatory policy, while Chief Justice ECKELS and the United States Attorney, wish to hold the Mormons to strict accountability in all matters whatever. The Army officers side with Judge ECKELS, but at the request of Governor CUMMING, General JOHNSTON has enforced the most rigid discipline, and not a soldier is permitted to approach within eighteen miles of Salt Lake City. Thus stands the dispute between the Federal Officers of the Gentiles, while the Mormon Chief boasts that his people have the finest country on earth, and that Utah will be the first nation in a few years. The President is not by any means pleased with the prospect.

It is rumored that Governor MCMULLEN will not return to Washington Territory, but will be superseded by a new appointment.

The opinion prevails here that the "Atlantic Cable" is in a bad way, and I ascertain that several of the more prominent members of the President's Cabinet have no sympathy whatever with the enterprise. Secretary CASS is decidedly of the opinion that there is something else in the world beside Atlantic telegraphs.

The Opposition are beginning to discuss freely the subject of a nomination for the Presidency—and I learn that a self-constituted Central Committee, at this point, is conducting an extensive correspondence with all parts of the country, aiming at the nomination of JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia. CRITTENDEN, the Committee says, declines, and Senator BELL, of Tennessee, is too old fogy. BOTTS, it is contended, is the man to lead the Opposition forces to victory. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 25.

Commander SWARTOUT has been ordered to relieve Commander TAYLOR in command of the New-York rendezvous, on the 26th October.

Commander BRADFORD has been appointed Light-House Inspector of the Third District, vice BELL detached at his own request.

Lieutenant BOUDINOT has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and Lieutenant SINCLAIR ordered to ordnance duty at the same place.

The following, who passed examination as Assistant-Engineers, have been warranted for service: Winfield S. Thompson, Edward B. Latch, George D. Lening, Edward L. Deck, Chas. E. Devalen, Robert N. Copeland and Wm. H. Gladding.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. De Sauty's Explanations—Condition of the Cable, &c.

The following dispatches were received on Saturday afternoon, by the parties to whom they are addressed.

MR. DE SAUTY TO THE DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Sept. 25.

PETER COOPER, C. W. FIELD, W. G. HUNT AND E. M. ARCHIBALD, New-York.

I have not the least wish to withhold particulars as to the working of the cable, and until I have communicated with head-quarters and ascertained the directions of the Manager of the Company, I will send a daily report of proceedings. We were not working to-day, but receiving occasionally from Valentia some weak reversals of the current, which when received are unintelligible. C. V. DE SAUTY.

MR. DE SAUTY TO MR. FIELD.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 25.

C. W. FIELD, New-York:

Your message received. The day before yesterday commenced receiving current from Valentia, and was in hope that I should be at work again soon after. So I informed Mr. MACKAY. Then the current failed. This will explain the discrepancy between his and my messages. C. V. DE SAUTY.

The Case of the Captured Slaver.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 25.

The case of TOWNSEND, the alleged captain of the slave brig *Echo*, was called up again to-day before Commissioner LORING, and the following witnesses were examined: Lieutenant MAFFITT, Commander; Lieutenant J. E. BRADFORD, Lieutenant CHARLES C. CARPENTER; Dr. J. M. BROWN, Surgeon; LEONARD G. GUNNELL, Captain's Clerk; EDWARD G. WILLIAMS, Second Lieutenant, and ALEXANDER F. CROSSMAN Sailing-master—all of the '*Dolphin*. The testimony was mainly a description of the capture of the *Echo* on the coast of Cuba, which has already been published. Lieutenant BRADFORD, who first boarded the alleged slaver, could not identify TOWNSEND as the Captain, it being dark at the time. The morning after he claimed to be simply a passenger, which character he has since continued to assume. The further hearing was then postponed until Tuesday. The question of jurisdiction is the main one involved in the present examination.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 25.

The Republicans in the Tenth Congressional District, in Convention at Palmer yesterday, nominated on the fifteenth ballot CHAS. DELANO. On the first ballot, Dr. CHAFFEE, the present member, had 52 votes, and DELANO 3. Mr. DELANO accepted the nomination. He is a lawyer, 37 years of age, and for several years has occupied the office of Treasurer of Hampshire County.

Pennsylvania Congressional Nomination.

WILKESBARRE, Saturday, Sept. 25.

The Democrats of the Twelfth District nominated, after a severe struggle, JOHN MCREYNOLDS for Congress.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 24.

The deaths by yellow fever yesterday were 76.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 25.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 43, a large decrease as compared with previous days.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 26.

The *True Delta*, of the 22d, advises citizens visiting the North, and strangers, to postpone coming to New-Orleans for the present.

The North American Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 25.

The steamer *North American* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 10 o'clock this morning. She took out 151 passengers.

No News of the Prince Albert.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 26.

The order of the Agent of the New-York Associated Press, for the opening of the line to Halifax this (Sunday) evening was unfortunately not received ere until the line had closed on Saturday evening. We are consequently not in communication with Halifax to-night, and unable to obtain the *Prince Albert's* news, should she have reached that port. The lines east of Bangor, Me., do not open on Sundays, unless specially instructed to do so.

STEAMSHIP AUSTRIA PROBABLY BURNT AT SEA.

Uncertain Fate of Nearly Six Hundred Persons.

Arrival of the Arabian at Halifax with Later News.

THE AUSTRIA'S PASSENGERS.

The bark *Arabian*, which fell in with the burning steamer on the 15th inst., and whose arrival has been so anxiously looked for with the expectation that she would bring more definite news of the lost steamer, reached Halifax on Saturday morning. Captain SHAW now gives some further particulars of the appearance of the burning steamer, which leaves scarcely a shade of a doubt that she was the Hamburg steamer *Austria*, from Hamburg and Southampton.

According to the English papers which have come to hand, the *Austria* left Hamburg on the 1st inst., and Southampton on the 4th inst., with 460 passengers, so that she must have received 40 passengers at Southampton. Her crew consisted of about 100 persons, making the whole number on board not far short of six hundred souls.

The following dispatch was received by Messrs. KUNHARDT & Co., on Saturday:

"HALIFAX, Saturday, Sept. 25.

Captain SHAW, of the bark *Arabian*, which arrived this morning, reports that at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., he fell in with an iron screw-steamer on fire, apparently of twelve hundred tons. She had a gilt crown eagle head and a straight stem, head raked well forward, and her bottom had red paint on. Her upper works were destroyed, and the wood work above and below was all consumed. Her masts were gone and her sides were falling in. The funnel was lying on the starboard side, but its color could not be told. The *Arabian* passed round the stern of the steamer, but no name was distinguishable. She is supposed to have been burning forty-eight hours. The *Arabian* sighted a brig four miles to leeward. Could not descry boats or signs of sufferers in the distance."

The *Austria*, as has already been stated, had a red bottom, and her head was ornamented with a double-headed eagle crowned. She is about 1,700 tons burthen, but with all her upper works destroyed she would appear much smaller. These facts, taken in connection with the mysterious absence of the *Austria*, now nearly ten days over-due, is conclusive to almost every mind as to the identity of the lost steamer. Being seen in the direct track of vessels bound to and from Europe, there is strong hope expressed that her precious burthen of nearly 600 souls have been rescued by some passing vessel, or perhaps by the steamer *Alps*, which must have passed near her at the time of the disaster, provided, as Captain SHAW supposes, the steamer had been two days and nights burning when discovered by him. The facts that there was no one on board of her at the time, and no boats seen in the vicinity, are not conclusive as to the safety of the passengers, since it would be impossible for human beings to live on board an *iron* steamer that had been burning 48 hours; and if compelled to escape by the boats, two days in a heavy blow would be sufficient to carry them far away from the vessel. It is considered not improbable that a portion of her passengers may arrive at any moment, at this port, even before any positive intelligence is received from Europe concerning their fate. Intense anxiety is felt in this City and in Philadelphia among the friends and acquaintances of those who are known to have been on board,

Following is a list of the *Austria's* Cabin passengers from Hamburg:

Herm Sondheim, wife and five children, New-York.
Miss Bridget Loughlin, New-York.
Carl Nettman, New-York.
T. Eisfeld, New-York.
Mrs. Julie Ebbinghaus and daughter, New-York.
A. Weissenborn, New-York.
A. E. Wiedmann, New-York.
E. Weisker, New-York.
Mrs. Sophie Jegel and child, New-York.
A. M. Starmunt, New-York.
W. Rosenthal, wife and five children, New-York.
Miss Lena Meyer, New-York.
Miss Minna Smith, New-York.
Th. Glaubensklee, New-York.
Jos. Hope, New-York.
Ed. Adelsdorfer, New-York.
Ed. Bogel, New-York.
Julius Busch, New-York.
S. Kititaff, Minden.
J. Bogel and wife, New-Orleans.
Mrs. Emilie Vezin and three children, Philadelphia.
Hermann Thorbecke, Philadelphia.
Miss Therese Van Mengershausen, Arnsberg.
Mrs. Anna Paypers and three children, St. Louis.
Miss Maria Herken, St. Louis.
Gustav Kohn, Konigsberg.
Jacob Friendly and wife, Wittelsdorf.
Wilh. Stachel, Cincinnati.
Miss Hedwig Dormitzer, Hamburg.
F. Gorrissen and wife, Hamburg.
Miss Caroline Howitz, Copenhagen.
Miss Helene Wulf, Copenhagen.
Fr. Bartels, San Francisco.
C. D. Trott, Zanzibar.
J. B. Massury, Zanzibar.
R. V. Durfeldt, Dresden.
Ad. Hermann, wife and seven children, Igelo.

THEODORE EISFELD has been a resident in America about ten years. He has been well known as a leader of the harmonic concerts, as a popular composer, and a musical celebrity of this City. In his private life he is beloved by "troops of friends."

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD went out to Germany on a visit to his relatives about three months ago—just after the great musical festival held in Jones' Woods, at which he was the leader. Mr. EISFELD stated in his last letter to his friends here, which was written four weeks since, that he should return in the *Austria*. His acquaintances in the City, as may well be supposed, are in great anxiety as to his fate, and speak of him as being ill-calculated, from his nervous temperament and not over-strong physical powers, to pass safely through such scenes as were likely to have attended the catastrophe.

HERMANN SONDHEIM, who, with his wife and five children, was on board, is a large importer of German goods at No. 113 Liberty-street. He had been on a visit with his family to his relatives in Germany, and also on business for the purchase of goods. His friends, who live in West Twentieth-street, express confident hopes that they have been rescued and are safe; but they are, of course, very anxious.

W. ROSENTHAL, importer of fancy goods, at No. 109 Liberty-street, also had his wife and five children with him on board the *Austria*. He has his residence in Europe, but was returning with his family to spend the Winter in New-York.

The next largest family among the cabin passengers was Mr. AD. HERMANN, of Igelo, who was emigrating to this country with his wife and seven children.

These three families make up an aggregate of twenty-three persons. There were also some fifteen other persons hailing from New-York, two from Philadelphia, two from St. Louis, and one from New-Orleans.

A Card from Dr. Francis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much surprised to see in the columns of your paper a statement to the effect that, through "the untrustworthiness" of my agent I had lost $67,000. The assertion is entirely false. I request that you will insert the above correction.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, No. 1 Bond-street.

The Pike's Peak Gold Excitement.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Wyandotte (Kansas) *Gazette*, of the 18th, says: "Yesterday $10,000 in gold dust arrived from Pike's Peak. One man brought in $6,000 as the result of a few week's work. A small boy had $1,000, which he says 'he dug down and found,' and the little fellow says 'he can get all he wants.'

These statements are reliable. Parties are daily returning for Winter provisions. A Mr. JONES, an old mountaineer, expended $1,000 of the shining dust in Independence last week, for his return outfit. Mr. JONES is well known in this vicinity, and being an old Californian, his statement that the Kansas mines are far ahead of those of California must be believed."

Some specimens of this gold have already reached this city. Several days ago we were shown quite a handful of the scales and dust; and yesterday Mr. COOK, of the firm of COOK & MATTHEWS, of this city, exhibited to us a fine specimen. It was sent to this city by Mr. COOK's brother. It is a ragged lump worth about $40, and contains a few lumps of quartz.

We are on the eve of an intense gold excitement in the West. The presence of large quantities of the precious material in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak is now conceded on all sides; and, during the coming Winter, thousands of adventurers from the Western States will be pouring along the head waters of the Arkansas River. Already several companies have started from this city. By next Spring the rush will be immense from all parts of the Union.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 239, 965, 969, 971, 975, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009. *Part II*—722, 842, 844, 846, 848, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 864, 870, 872, 874, 878, 882, 36, 408, 446, 522.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 17 to 22, 25 to 29, 33 to 35, 37 to 39, 52, 40, 198.

SUPREME COURT.—Sept. 25.

Before Judge Davies.

The British Embezzlement Case.—The argument on the motion to discharge Elliott from arrest was concluded this morning, and the papers submitted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Sept. 25.

Before Judge Brady.

The Fourth-avenue Steam Question.—The late injunction against the Board of Councilmen, restraining their action in rescinding the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam on Fourth-avenue below Forty-second-s reet, came up for a hearing before Judge BRADY, of the Court of Common Pleas, this morning. A number of affidavits of property owners on Fourth-avenue were read. The case is still on.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Saturday was sentence day for the September term in this Court. The room was crowded with the friends of WILLIAM MULLIGAN, whose sentence was the chief feature of the occasion. The "fancy" were present in crowds. Many Aldermen were also there.

The first culprit called up for sentence was MULLIGAN, who had pleaded guilty to a felonious assault and battery on Colonel HIRAM A. WEBB, of San Francisco at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, on the 21st June. The assault, as will be remembered, was of the most flagrant kind. The following affidavit explains the nature of the attack more definitely than it has yet been published:

In the case of the People of New-York vs. William Mulligan.—HIRAM A. WEBB being duly cautioned and sworn, deposes and says:

On the evening of the 21st of June last I was violently assaulted at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the City of New-York, by William Mulligan; I was standing at the entrance of the office of said hotel; Mulligan stepped up to me, and said, "Is your name Webb?" I replied "Yes;" "Well," said he, "you was Captain of one of the companies of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, that banished me from the country:" he then struck me three or four violent blows on the forehead with his fists, knocking me down while down he kicked me on the head; after regaining my feet, I put my hands to my pocket for a handkerchief to wipe the blood which was running down my head and face. He came up to me again, and said: "Damn you, WEBB, are you armed?" I replied, "No." "Then, damn you, take that." This remark was immediately followed by another blow from him in my face. Mr. Warren Leland then interfered and took him away from me. Two police officers were standing on the sidewalk in front of the hotel, who refused to arrest Mulligan without a warrant. I then went before the Recorder, who issued a warrant, and Mulligan was arrested that night.

(Signed) HIRAM A. WEBB.

Ex-Judge A. A. PHILLIPS, as counsel for MULLIGAN, read an affidavit signed by the latter, setting forth that he was banished from California by a Vigilance Committee, of which Mr. WEBB was one of the leading members, and that meeting Mr. WEBB at the Metropolitan Hotel, he was addressed by WEBB, when his anger being aroused, and fearing WEBB intended to attack him, he committed the assault in question.

The Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES addressed the Court, and Judge RUSSELL sentenced MULLIGAN in the following terms:

WILLIAM MULLIGAN—you pleaded guilty to an assault and battery upon a citizen of California. It is my duty to say whether you shall be punished for the offence, and if so, to what extent. In civil actions for assault and battery the jury, in adjusting damages, are allowed by law to regard the provocation which preceded or induced the assault, in order to mitigate those damages. In criminal actions the Judge is allowed to look into affidavits, to find if any excusable provocation mitigates the degree of punishment. The law in shading homicide from murder to manslaughter, and in drawing distinctions between unprovoked brutalities and assaults from heat of passion, looks upon human nature as it is constituted in the breast of all of us. I find, from the examination of the affidavits in mitigation, that you were one of the Deputy Sheriffs, and as such, by virtue of your office, had charge of the jail in the city of San Francisco; that it was surrounded by an unauthorized and illegal body of men, who endeavored to force an entrance, in order to take from your custody certain prisoners intrusted to your care, and whom you were bound to protect; that, in consequence of your resistance and efforts to sustain the law, you incurred their displeasure; that the complainant was one of the leaders, who forcibly took the prisoners from the jail, and, with others, seized, imprisoned and banished you from the State, without a moment's warning, thus leaving your family in a destitute condition, and unprotected, in a city where law and order were set at defiance, and riot and violence reigned supreme; you allege that the sight of the complainant and the memory of your wrongs, and of his active connection with them, incited your passions to such an extent as to cause you to assault him. It is urged by your counsel that you did to Mr. WEBB, on an individual scale only that which he, on a larger scale, assisted in doing to you. These considerations cannot justify your conduct, nor prevent the law in this City from being vindicated. It was your duty to have sought legal redress, for two wrongs never make a right. The violence to your person and feelings, which the complainant committed under the sanction of power, were no precedents for the individual and retaliatory trespass upon his person by you. But I am of opinion that the provocation and a due sense of its influence upon human infirmity ought to mitigate the punishment which follows for the example and to sustain the law against even the most provoked assaults, unless they were in self-defence. The sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the fine is paid.

MULLIGAN, having the exact amount in his pocket, handed it at once to the clerk, and left the Court, accompanied by his friends, and the members of the "fancy" aforesaid. The Court-room was two-thirds emptied at their departure. Judge RUSSELL sentenced the remaining culprits.

JOHN DONNELLY, who pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on RICHARD LESLIE, was sent to the State Prison for five years.

HARRISON SMITH, for forgery, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

JOSEPH WARREN, burglary third degree, State Prison four years.

WILLIAM CALLAHAN, rape, discharged.

MARY CONWAY, throwing her baby into a cesspool, one year in the Penitentiary.

MICHAEL DOWNING and LODOWICK FICK, highway robbery, ten years each in the State Prison—really a just sentence.

THOMAS MCCOY, burglary third degree, State Prison five years.

The Grand Jury were honored with Judge RUSSELL's thanks on their discharge.

The Turf for 1858.

NEW-YORK RACES—FASHION COURSE, L. I.—The running which commences to-day is the principal topic of conversation in the sporting circles of the Union. At the present moment the prospect is fine. As the merits of the various horses which are booked on as likely to represent the different States interested are freely canvassed opinions differ widely in these matters, and lead to high betting on the various points presented. The Course is in beautiful condition. It appears to be the general opinion that more persons will be collected on Long Island to witness these contests for supremacy in blood horses than has ever been gathered together by any similar event in the North.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting and Pacing—Thursday, Sept. 23—Match $3,000; a single dash of a mile; in harness.

Geo. Spicer b. g. *Lantern*	1
W. Peabody r. g. *Pet*	2

Time of heat—Quarter, 39; half mile, 1:21; mile, 2:38½.

The betting was very heavy on this race among the spectators, two to one being offered in favor of *Lantern*, who won as game a race as ever was contested on any course.

TROTTING IN PORTLAND, ME., ISLAND PARK.—Friday, Aug. 20, 1858.—Match $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5; in harness.

A. Sling, b. m. *Rats*	1	1	1
Mr. House, s. g. *Settler*	2	2	2

Time—2:55; 2:50; 2:54.

SATURDAY, Aug. 28, 1858.—Purse for green horses.

W. Leavitt, g. m. *Queen Victoria*	1	1
Geo. H. Bailey, ch. s. *Atlantic*	2	2

TROTTING AT WESTPORT, CONN—Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858.—Stake $500; a single dash of a mile to wagon.

R. Reynold's b. g. *Billy Patterson*	1
J. McRee's g. g. *War Eagle*	2

Time 2:52.

TROTTING AT ST. LOUIS, MO.—Saturday, Sept. 4, 1858.—Purse $100; mile heats; best 3 in 5; in harness.

J. Millspaugh gr. g. *Piledriver*	1	1	1
J. Cowen b. g. *Yankee Boy*	2	3	2
P. McGiveney b. g. *Robin*	3	2	3

Time—2:48; 2:43; 2:46.

TROTTING AT PHILADELPHIA, PA., THURSDAY, SEPT. 9. 1858.—Purse, $75; two mile heats; to wagons:

George Nugent, ch. g., *Sorrel Tom*	0	1	1	1
John Turner, gr. g., *Poole Horse*	0	3	3	2
William King, b. g., *Billy Penn*	3	2	2 dis.	

Time—2:50; 2:49½; 2:50½; 2:55.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was held, yesterday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of HUGH N. MANNERS, who was killed by being run over by a Hudson River Railroad car, at the corner of West and Canal streets, and instantly killed as already reported. The evidence showed the occurence to be accidental, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

FATAL FALL.—GEO. C. GRIFFIN, yesterday, fell into the hold of the steamship *Alabama*, sustaining injuries from which he shortly after died. An inquest was held and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered.

DROWNED.—An inquest was, yesterday, held on the body of an unknown man, found drowned at the Pier No. 31 North River. The usual verdict was rendered.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Atlantic Cable—Railway Projects—State of Government in Algeria—Pam at Paris—His Interviews with the Emperor—What do they point to?

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.

A very general feeling of disappointment was occasioned here some days ago by the announcement that regular communications through the Oceanic Cable had been interrupted; and it is not too much to say that the eye of every reader of the daily Press throughout the Kingdom, has every morning since looked first in quest of further tidings on the subject. The cause of interruption is still unascertained, but the letter of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the original electrician of the Company, published on Tuesday last, points to the probability of some wound having been inflicted on the portion of the cable near the Irish shore, and informs the public that the likelihood of such injury, from the want of special protection hitherto neglected, was foreseen and foretold by him. The smallest lesion in the gutta-percha sheath, in which the copper rope is inclosed, if large enough to permit the water to come in contact with the metallic cord, would produce, as is well known, a leakage of the electric fluid. The amount of the loss of power so sustained is not supposed to be accurately measurable, even though the size of the rent were accurately known: and where all is conjecture nothing apparently remains but to proceed, however late, to investigate accurately the condition of the cable outwards from the Quay of Valentia, and to supply supplementarily that strong exterior guard which ought in all prudence to have been provided before. The certainty that the rope has been nowhere severed throughout its sinuous stretch beneath the ocean of 2,000 miles, keeps public hope simmering audibly. It is not to be disguised, however, that unless the present accident can be traced with precision to its cause and speedily repaired, it will have the effect, not indeed of deadening scientific faith in complete eventual victory, but of chilling and retarding the more sordid belief of capital in the prospects of profitable investments. Our Irish neighbors, with characteristic ardor, continue their course of festive celebrations of the great event of the 5th of August; and content themselves with laughing at all doubts or misgivings as to the practical realization of the glorious work. That is their way, and upon the whole, perhaps, not a bad one. But Mr. Bull and all his opulent connections are equally determined to take exactly the opposite sort of satisfaction out of the present mischance. The dearest privilege he has is the right of unlimited grumbling; and the present opportunity for its exercise is not to be resisted. Even on the day that he consents to subscribe a thousand pounds or two for the purpose of undertaking another oceanic line, "because he does not want to have the country beat," or because he thinks "it would be a devil of a shame to let the matter drop, now that it has gone so far," he declares that he has no great confidence that *he* will ever live to see the undertaking made to pay, and that everything is so jobbed and boggled now-a-days that he hardly knows what to say to it. Depend upon it he will stick to his fight with the elements all the same, as he has done a hundred times before; and as your people, made of the same indomitable stuff, are equally set upon the accomplishment of this noblest work of our time, it is idle to doubt of success, and it would be wrong to blame our mutual relatives—the Celts—for their sanguine confidence regarding it.

Notwithstanding the gloomy prospects of railway investment throughout Great Britain, there is still a certainty of money being abundant here during the Winter for purposes of speculation. Foreign railways, especially in India, are likely to attract large amounts of capital. There is no immediate prospect of expansion in any of our great staples of manufacture; and the surplus wealth of prosperity or accumulation is looking about in all directions, though still somewhat warily, for employment. The success of the Turkish loan just issued is a striking illustration of this state of things. Nobody of political judgment or information thinks well of the stability of Ottoman rule. The financial condition of the Porte would not be considered bad were it that of a civilized or firmly-rooted government. But the weight which a withered stem can support is measurable not by its specific gravity so much as by the progress in decay of the trunk and the rottenness of its spreading boughs. Since I wrote last, two incidents have become known confirmatory of the views I have before expressed on this topic. Under the influence of Russia, a port on the Adriatic called Antivari has been conceded, it is said, to the insurgent Montenegrins, by which these would-be vassals of the Czar will henceforth have a regular and legitimate means of intercourse over sea with the untiring plotters of St. Petersburg. Two years ago Austria would have demurred to this, and perchance prevented it; to-day her face is set once more in a northerly direction; and she is not disposed to do or say aught that will retard her coming reconciliation with Russia. The flame of insurrection has again burst forth in Candia. The Greeks now make demands of a representative assembly in the Island, and of an Envoy to represent their interests at Constantinople, who shall be elected by themselves. It is clear enough whither these things tend. Within thirty years the Morea, Algeria, Egypt, and several districts on the shores of the Black Sea, have been successively withdrawn from the Government of the Sultan. The conferences of Paris have now virtually added Moldavia and Wallachia to the list, by assuring to them elective Legislatures, which are in turn to elect the Hospodar, or head of the Executive, in each province. The nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, and a trifling annual tribute, are the only links that now remain to connect Roumania with the Moribund empire. If Candia succeeds in following so apt a precedent, another important step will have been taken in the expulsion of efféte barbarism from Europe. Yet, in the face of all this, English capitalists are willing to lend £3,000,000 sterling to the pauperized Porte at six per cent.; proposals for several hundred thousand pounds beyond the amount required were actually sent in, and in the face of an immediate payment of the first installment of 20 per cent., the quotation of the new stock was yesterday at a premium. It is to be hoped that while money is to be had in such abundance for the purpose of keeping anti-Christian fanaticism and social stagnation a little longer in existence in the East, means will not be wanting for perfecting the glorious mechanism by which the two greatest Christian commonwealths of the world are seeking to unite their moral strength in favor of enlightenment, liberty, and law.

The *Moniteur*, of the 3d inst., contains a remarkable report on the constitution of the civil government in Algeria, in which, among other things, a singular comparison is made between the efforts of French colonization in Africa and those of England and the United States in Asia and America. "In India the Government is employed in extending colonization by means of native chieftains; in the United States the establishment of Europeans takes place by the extermination or expulsion of the Indians. Nothing similar can be accomplished in Africa. Our difficulties are much greater. We have a warlike race to restrain and civilize, a population of emigrants to attract, a fusion of races to obtain a higher civilization. We are in the presence of an armed and vigorous nation, which must be extinguished by assimilation." The curious ignorance of what we and you have done elsewhere, and the total misconception of the means whereby new English and American communities have been planted, is only equaled by the inveteracy with which Imperialism clings to the original sin of its being—despotic centralization. With us, as with you, there is but one faith as regards healthful and vigorous colonization—the faith as it is in individual self-reliance and local self-rule. Every Anglo-Saxon colony worth naming of the Nineteenth Century has founded itself, not been founded by the prevision of a central bureau, or coddled into premature growth by capricious power. Prince NAPOLEON, by whom the report above quoted is signed, in his capacity of minister for the colonies, has commenced his administration by the abolition of the office of Governor of Algeria. The functions hitherto discharged by the Governor are henceforth to be performed by the minister sitting in Paris; and this alteration his Imperial Highness designates as an important measure in the direction of *de-centralization*! Of the merits or abuses of the vice-royalty of Algiers I do not profess to be able to form any opinion; but I think it is palpable that the break up of a local executive on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, and the transference of all its duties to the bureau of a Colonial minister on the banks of the Seine, is a long and direct stride in exactly the opposite direction to that which is pretended. Count DE MORNY, in his recent speech to the Council of the Puy de Dome, professed his anxiety to see a gradual extension of local powers and authorities sanctioned by law; and declared his conviction that France had industrially suffered much from over-centralization. And France has suffered still more, politically, therefrom. When M. DE TOCQUEVILLE visited the United States in 1833, he was painfully struck with the contrast presented by the constitution of society there and in France, and in his remarkable work on Democracy in America, he did not hesitate to record his desire that the politicians of his own country would learn, though late, to take a leaf out of your book of progress. But LOUIS PHILIPPE and his advisers were as unwilling to relinquish any portion of the exorbitant power over the provinces with which the State had invested them, as is NAPOLEON III. The only party in France that has ever proposed, really and efficiently, to decentralize Government was that of the enlightened but unlucky Girondieurs, whose brief existence and deplorable fate has been so finely pictured by M. DE LAMARTINE.

There are few political men to be seen in London during the month of September. All aristocratic personages, of whatever degree, profess to like partridge shooting. It is part of the business of a country gentleman's life, and those who are even blind or lame affect to take an interest in the sports of the stubble field, and feel bound to invite their younger friends who can shoot to pay them an autumnal visit. In addition to this, there is grouse shooting and salmon fishing in Scotland and in Ireland, and deer stalking for the lordlier few. So the clubs are empty and Pall Mall is a desert. Stragglers passing through town drop in late in the day at Brookes' or the Travelers: a couple of deans, who feel anxious about the health of some dear old bishop, stumble against each other at the Athenæum; a post captain on the retired list is is glad to dine *tête-à-tête* with a one-armed major, just returned from Lucknow, at the "Rag and Famish," as the Army and Navy is familiarly called; and an Under-Secretary is glad to find a Lord of the Admiralty to talk to over his pint of claret at the Carlton. And wherever two or three voices are heard chattering together, the ominous name of PALMERSTON is sure to be often interchanged. "What can the old fellow be doing in Paris all this time? PERSIGNY to be sure is there, and the Duke DE MALAKOFF, making preparations for his coming nuptials with the elderly Spanish belle, Mademoiselle PANIGA, whom the Countess DE MONTIJO has persuaded the old soldier to marry. But it cannot be for the sake of their society that the Ex-Premier tarries in the deserted French metropolis; nor yet for the sake of having a few more last words with Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, before he leaves for Constantinople; or for the pleasure of personal converse with the dullest of English diplomatists, Lord COWLEY. The veteran statesman, as is well known, has been otherwise engaged. Between the Emperor and him there has long been the closest political intimacy. The promptitude and heartiness with which, as Foreign Secretary, he transmitted his felicitations to LOUIS NAPOLEON, on the morrow of the *coup d'état*, without waiting to consult his colleagues or the court, contributed undoubtedly to precipitate his fall, which occurred soon afterwards. How much he risked, and how much he lost, during the present year, in his eagerness to gratify the wishes of his Imperial friend, all the world knows. Whether His Majesty is in this instance more capable of gratitude than he has shown himself in the case of others who have served him, if not wisely at least too well, remains to be seen. Certain it is, that Lord PALMERSTON has, during the last fortnight, spent more time in the society of His Majesty, and for the most part alone with him at St. Cloud, than all the foreigners of distinction put together during the last twelve months. That either the Emperor or the Viscount have time or inclination to devote so many days and evenings to the pleasures of memory, and that those of hope and imagination do not enter largely into their secret confabulations, few will, I think, suppose. Lord PALMERSTON's adherents on this side of the channel have for some time maintained a reserve approaching almost to silence, regarding the possibility of his return to power. But they seem of late to be taking heart once more and are trying to persuade themselves and others that a reaction in his lordship's favor is beginning to set in. On the other side of the channel the *mot d'ordre* has evidently been given to salute Lord PALMERSTON on all occasions as the only English Minister who really understands the reciprocal duties of the *entente cordiale*, and who has the courage to perform them. In other words, the noble Viscount is the only man of mark among our politicians who possesses the confidence of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The reputation of such confidence will not, I am persuaded, serve his ambition in this country outside the limits of the class to which by birth and feeling he belongs. It was the aristocracy, without regard to the distinctions of party, that hailed the uprise of the French dictator. The feelings of the Court were and are thoroughly Orleanist; and against the Republic of 1848, with all its errors and short-comings, the great body of the people of this country cherish no sentiment of aversion or distrust. But the aristocracy of every grade rejoiced at the overthrow of democratic power in France; and jealous, as they have ever been, of the royal alliances and friendships which Prince ALBERT is known to cherish, they were not sorry to see the House of BOURBON passed over for a season, and that of BONAPARTE elevated in its stead. Lord PALMERSTON, who is *par excellence* the minister of the aristocracy, and whose policy and patronage were alike devoted thereto, understood well the feelings of his order when in 1851 he identified himself with the *régime* of the *coup d'état*. Who shall tell us what new schemes of concerted action have been revolved during the last few weeks by the two unscrupulous friends on the terrace or in the Cabinet of St. Cloud.

Cultivation of Cotton in Africa.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

It is no longer a matter of doubt that Cotton can be largely cultivated in Central Africa. The Rev. T. J. BOWEN, the indefatigable missionary and explorer of that region, has set this question at rest. Not only is Cotton of a superior quality grown there, but it is so well adapted to that soil that it springs up spontaneously. It is also a perennial, and requires much less labor than it does in our own country. From the accounts which have recently been published it appears that it has become an article of export to Great Britain. If this culture should be greatly enlarged there, we see no reason why the Slave-trade may not thus be peacefully extinguished. If this result can be thus reached, the civilized world will rejoice. It seems that already the cultivation of Cotton and the trade in palm-oil, have extirpated the Slave-trade from many Districts in Central Africa. The exports of palm-oil from the Bight of Benin last year, were to the value of $10,000,000. It is, then, by the development of lawful commerce that the traffic in Slaves will cease.

This truth is gaining access to the minds of intelligent colored men at the north, and an organization has been already formed to carry out their views. An expedition to explore Yoruba will start this Fall, and it is hoped that ere long a civilized community of enterprising colored Americans will be engaged in the cultivation of cotton, sugar, rice, coffee, &c., and the production of palm-oil, in that healthful and fertile country. All will rejoice at such manifestations of enterprise among our colored population. Yoruba is situated west of the Niger and north of the Bight of Benin.

A description given by the Rev. Mr. BOWEN, who has been five years a resident and Baptist missionary in Yoruba, is as follows: "Between Abbeokuta and the Niger, that is, within a distance of 160 miles, there are more than a dozen large towns, some of which are more populous than Abbeokuta. Central African houses are built in Moorish style, large and low, with many rooms opening into an interior court. The walls are made of clay, which bakes hard in the sun, and the roofs are generally thatched with grass. In some respects the Soudanese are considerably advanced from mere barbarism. Whether heathens or Mohammedans, they are clad in trowsers and tunics. They are remarkably courteous in their social intercourse. Several rude arts are commonly practiced, as the smelting of iron, and in some places of copper and lead; the manufacture of hoes, axes, adzes, knives and swords; the spinning of cotton and silk; weaving and tailoring, both of which are regular professions; dyeing blue, yellow and red; soap-making; brewing corn and millet; making palm and grass hats, also saddles, bridles and sandals, and a sort of shoes and boots. Three towns in Nufe have the art of working on glass. But the great business of the people is agriculture, in which they are far more skillful and industrious than we have supposed. The principal crops are Indian corn, the same as our own, and the tropical yam. But they also plant cotton, sugar-cane, beans and peas, sweet potatoes, cassava, ground peas, ginger, red pepper, &c., and the country is admirably adapted to coffee and other tropical productions of great value to the civilized world.

Yoruba is a healthy and fertile region; that it is well adapted to the cotton and sugar culture; that it is the key to Central Africa, and the yet unvisited *gold regions* of Soudan; that it is wide open to missionary influences; and that there is room for hundreds of thousands of enterprising colonists. The mere enunciation of these facts opens out a vast field for contemplation. We wonder that enterprising men of color do not perceive the directing hand of Providence in all this. Here is a field for the development of Anglo-African energy and talent. Why should not the inexhaustible riches of Soudan be brought into use at some future time? The natives would soon supply any demand which a legitimate commerce would create. Untold wealth exists but a few hundred miles in the interior of Africa, which can all be developed upon the introduction of a Christian civilization."

Protect the Public Benches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The benches on Boston Common are covered with sheet-iron. Not because the loungers who frequent that spacious park are more addicted to *whittling* than the loungers who frequent our Washington-square and Union-place, but because the "solid men of Boston" have more consideration and tact than our City Fathers, who leave the benches in these beautiful retreats totally unprotected. Consequently, every idle, ill-bred fellow who enters the grounds may indulge his whittling propensities on the unshielded seats. Would it not be a matter of economy, as well as decency, on the part of the constituted guardians of our property and our morals, to adopt the Boston plan, and so save the benches from the loafers' indecent and destructive mutilations? CIVIS.

POPULARITY OF SPURGEON'S WORKS.—Upwards of 160,000 copies of SPURGEON'S Sermons have been sold in the United States. On Wednesday evening, at the Trade Sale, when the list of SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co. was reached, 20,000 copies were sold in twenty minutes. No book ever published in this country has had so large a sale.

Telegraphic Courtesies.

From the London Saturday Review.

The history of the last quarter of a century gives the measure of the political importance which belongs to the Atlantic cable. Not a single difficulty has arisen with the United States during all that time which might not have been readily obviated, or rapidly removed, if such a mode of communication had existed. The habit attributed to the British Lion of constantly whipping himself into a passion by strokes of his own tail, is even caricatured in his descendant. A "British outrage," only half believed at first, becomes credible through being written and talked about. Deep calls unto deep, newspaper unto newspaper, until the general irritation is too great to be appeased by merely dispelling the original delusion. The mischief is done, and both Governments find themselves in a false position—one because it does not like to surrender even an immaterial point to a bullying antagonist, the other because it must somehow contrive to satisfy a popular emotion. Indeed, we suspect that most of the diplomatic irregularities of the American Government are committed in the interval between the supposed wrong and the dispatch from England which is sure to explain it away. With thirty and odd Constitutions all in operation together, besides that of the United States, the party in power at Washington has always some point to carry, or some election to win, at some part or other of the territory of the Federation. If there is a burst of popular feeling at the moment, it has to be utilized for the purposes of the Administration; and hence, there is permanently a strong temptation to pen some highly-spiced State-paper, which, communicated to the world through a confidential friend, may prove how great is the zeal of Mr. WEBSTER, or Mr. CLAYTON, or Mr. CASS, for the honor of an injured country. But the critical interval is now annihilated. It is almost superfluous to point out that the recent excitement about the so-called Right of Visitation must have died out in a day if there had been telegraphic communication between England and America. We could not, indeed, have at once contradicted the incidents alleged to have occurred in the Gulf of Mexico, but Lord MALMESBURY's declaration that no new orders had been sent out, and no new right asserted, might have been published in twenty-four hours to every corner of the Republic. The entire difficulty was, in fact, created by the delay. The outrages were fictitious. The point of diplomacy had no existence. Nothing had any reality except the popular excitement, which was genuine enough—so genuine, indeed, that when explanations arrived from England, which left the matter just where it was before, the Americans could not help persuading themselves that the relinquishment of what was never asserted amounted to a great concession.

It is pleasant enough to read the telegraphic courtesies which have been exchanged between the chiefs of the two nations, and the assurances of good will which they convey were doubtless offered in all sincerity; but a much more permanent value belongs to the enthusiasm which the Americans at large are said to have manifested. Everywhere the success of the undertaking is reported to have been hailed with tumultuous joy, and everywhere the cable is toasted, cheered, and serenaded as a pledge of peace. This, it may be said, is merely superficial. But many of the feelings which embitter the relations of the United States with England are merely superficial. The jealousy and dislike of the mother country which sometimes seems to run in every vein of the young nation, are fed by a supply of sheer commonplaces which obtrude themselves for want of something better to fill their room. Every American festivity, whether it be a public dinner, a temperance banquet, or a political meeting, has for one of its features the delivery of "sentiments" by the successive speakers. A string of these rhetorical platitudes invariably contains one or more references, direct or indirect, to the Revolutionary War and the defeat of the hated Britisher. Now, nothing perhaps will ever quite convince the Americans that their War of Independence was not the crisis and turning-point of history, or that the little episode of 1812 was not at least equal in importance to the prolonged struggle of England with Republican and Imperial France. Yorktown, Saratoga, and New-Orleans, WASHINGTON and JACKSON, may therefore be considered as destined to live in the United States as long as the art of rhetoric. It is a good deal, however, to have insured that, among all these warlike symbols, the Atlantic Cable must have a place. The youthful American acquires the accomplishment of producing, "sentiments" before he has a beard of whiskers; and it is satisfactory to reflect that henceforward part of the lesson will consist in learning how to pronounce a neat panegyric on the Electric Telegraph and Peace.

The political importance of the Atlantic Telegraph has naturally attracted the attention of the English public; but there are some questions of another kind connected with it, which will have to be discussed and settled. What, for example, is to be its effect on commercial speculation? Is it to be a mere monopoly, disarranging enterprise for the benefit of the few, or are its advantages to be equitably diffused among the whole trading community? So far as we can judge, from present appearances, the number of separate private messages transmitted in a day will be comparatively few; and, unless some measure is taken for making public the commercial intelligence received from the other side of the Atlantic, there will, of course, be a hot race for priority among persons interested in the state of the American markets. We hear it asserted (with what truth we do not profess to know) that among the Directors and principal shareholders are the representatives of many great firms which trade in American staples: nor need we be surprised hat the motive attributed to them is the desire to secure precedence in the use of the wires. If it turns out to be possible for one house, or set of houses, whether by influence in the Company, or through the natural advantages of great capital, to get the start of rivals in the receipt of American prices current, we shall have a disturbing influence of prodigious force brought to bear upon the importing and manufacturing interests. The displacement will not, however, be a healthy one for commerce, for nothing is better established than that mere uncertainties, however they may promote speculation, are so much clear drawback on legitimate business. The best thing which could happen for the interest of the country in general is that the price of cotton at New-Orleans, or of corn at New-York, should be simultaneously known to every broker and trader in Liverpool or London. The subject ought surely to engage the attention of the Chambers of Commerce in the North. Why should not these bodies effect arrangements for receiving authentic intelligence of the American markets daily or oftener, and for publishing price lists in all the important trading towns in the country? To such messages the Atlantic Telegraph Company might allow priority. We are convinced, at all events, that the more impartial their dealing with the public at large, the greater will be their ultimate profits. The discontent occasioned to the many by any preference the Company may give, or may be the involuntary instrument of giving, will be proportioned to the advantage conferred on the few; and the many, in the long run, will find the means of getting rid of a monopoly, though it may be perfectly legal, and, on the surface, not immoral.

The Reason Why Atlantic Ocean Telegraphy is Impracticable.

1. Action (or *motion*) depends upon the *expansibility* of electricity, which pervades all things.
2. This expansibility is due to *heat*, solar or artificial. (induced.)
3. Non-action (or immobility) is caused by the *contractibility* of electricity.
4. This contraction is due to the absence of heat—in other words, to cold.
5. Hence, Vegetation, which depends upon the expansion of electricity, ceases in Winter, to become active again on the return to the earth of a due degree of solar heat.
6. The waters of the Atlantic Ocean, at the depth of two miles, are too *cold* for the due expansion of the electric current; hence they cease to flow, or are greatly impeded in their progress, by the *contraction* induced by too low a temperature.
7. From the above laws, the inference is, that Atlantic Ocean Telegraphy is impracticable, at least during the Winter. The temperature of the waters of the Pacific Ocean, at a great depth, may, perhaps, be high enough for the vigorous flow of electric currents over or through iron or copper wires. C. D. H.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.—From the finance branch of the General Post-Office many important facts on the subject of emigration to and through the vast extent of our American States and Territories may annually be gathered. The extent and importance of mail communication between the old and the new worlds is in every quarter abundantly evidenced. Letters in almost countless numbers from Europe are received, transmitted from State to State, and safely delivered into the hands of hardy, enterprising men, who have sought permanent homes on the rich soil of our Western prairies. Still, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts and fidelity of the Post-Office Department, thousands of these letters fail to reach the persons to whom they are superscribed.

Under existing regulations this class of correspondence is safely made up and remailed back to the counties from whence it came. The way-bills from our general Post-Office for the fourth quarter of 1857 and first of 1858 show a balance due to England alone for postage on letters returned of $141,997 25. In three quarters of 1857 there was due France $25,411 57; to Hamburg $1,352 53, and to Bremen $2,830 55. Thus it will be perceived that the whole amount of correspondence is held sacred from the moment it leaves the writer's hand, through its transmission in both countries, on its return, and when back again, until all means of restoration to its original owner have been tested in vain.—*Washington Cor. of Baltimore Sun.*

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—On Thursday afternoon, considerable excitement was created in the vicinity of Pier No. 11, East River, by the discovery of the corpse of a woman, in a large packing-box, (marked "W." in a diamond,) which had been placed in the hold of the bark *Charles C. Fowler*, bound hence for Mobile. The disagreeable stench from the box, led to an examination of its contents. It was at first thought that the corpse was a subject of some horrible murder, particularly as the owner of the box had not entered it on a bill of lading.

Coroner HILLS was immediately notified of the matter; but, before he had examined any witnesses, the husband of deceased, a Scotch gentleman, named Winter, appeared at the Coroner's office yesterday morning, and gave the following explanation: The corpse, he stated, had recently arrived from Glasgow, at this City, whence it was to be forwarded to his residence at Mobile. His only object in shipping the body in the secret way above stated, was to save expense. He had had the body inclosed in two coffins—a mahogany and a zinc one—and had no idea that an offensive odor would have escaped during the bark's passage to Mobile, for it had been brought in the same way across the Atlantic, without causing a suspicion as to the contents. The Coroner was satisfied of the truth of Mr. Winter's representation, and returned the body to his possession. Yesterday, it was reshipped for Mobile.

General WILLIAMS, the hero of Kars, had a splendid reception at St. John, N. B., on the 20th inst.

Horrible Afairs.

A MOTHER MURDERING HER FOUR CHILDREN AND COMMITTING SUICIDE.

The Columbus (O.) *Statesman* gives the particulars of a horrible tragedy which was noted in our telegrams a day or two ago:

"Our citizens were shocked yesterday morning by a rumor that a horrible tragedy had occurred near Grove City, a village about nine miles from this place, the particulars of which, as given to our reporter on the spot, are substantially as follows:

A woman by the name of CHRISTIANA SCHILLING, residing with her husband half a mile from the village of Grove City, Jackson township, in this county, yesterday morning, about 1 or 2 o'clock, during the absence of her husband, murdered her four children—three girls and a boy—by throwing them into a well, and afterwards jumping in herself.

From the evidence elicited by the Coroner and the statement made to our reporter by the neighbors, it appears that FREDERICK SCHILLING, the husband, was attending a wedding party near Grove City when the deed was committed, and that the wife, CHRISTIANA SCHILLING, conveyed the children from their beds to the well, a distance of one hundred yards, while they were asleep, and then pitched them into it, and afterward flung herself in. No possible *motive* can be assigned for the deed, and it is the general impression among the neighbors that Mrs. SCHILLING was insane. Neighbors passing the house, which is a miserable log cabin, standing about a quarter of a mile from the main road, say that they heard the mother and her children singing a hymn about ten o'clock at night. The husband and father, it seems, did not return from the wedding party until daylight, and before that time a lady neighbor, having occasion to draw water from the well, had discovered the bodies of Mrs. SCHILLING and the four children floating on the surface. She immediately gave the alarm, and several gentlemen came to the spot and raised the mother and her four children from the well.

When our reporter visited the house, the dead bodies of the five unfortunate beings were laid upon two beds in the only sleeping apartment in the cabin, and a more melancholy spectacle it has never been our misfortune to behold. The children all looked healthy, robust and beautiful, and with the exception of a slight scar on the forehead of the boy, no marks of violence were visible. A crowd of people of both sexes were in the room, all awe-stricken by the horrible catastrophe.

No evidence elicited by the Jury of inquest goes to show that any other person than the mother could have committed the deed. It is generally believed that she was laboring under a fit of insanity, as it was stated that she had, about a year ago, attempted to commit suicide during a fit of frenzy to which she was subject. This is the only probable and humane view that can be taken of the matter; and it is meet that this mantle of charity should be thrown over the deed.

The lady who first discovered the bodies in the well says that she intended to get some water from the same, but found it impossible to sink the bucket, and upon looking down she could see the clothes of the woman and children floating on the surface. She was at a loss to imagine what it was that obstructed the bucket, and was horrified when she found it was the bodies of the family and her neighbors. The well is thirty-five feet deep, and contains about five feet of water. The windlass and bucket were in their proper places when discovered, and no signs whatever were visible, in the darkness of the morning, of the terrible deed."

Murder of a Wife.

From the Cincinnati Times, 24th.

The lower part of the Seventeenth Ward was thrown into great excitement this morning by a terrible murder, committed in that locality. A German named MICHAEL ELK, killed his wife by plunging a knife into her bosom. He was taken up and placed in the Hammond-street lock-up to await investigation. The facts, as we learn them from a visit to the spot, are as follows:

ELK resided on East Front-street, a short distance above the old corporation line, and near the Little Miami Railroad cattle pens. About 8 o'clock this morning Mrs. ELK was heard to scream. Some of the neighbors, looking toward the house, saw her run out upon a porch closely followed by her husband, who seemed much enraged. Overtaking her, he elevated a knife and plunged it into her bosom. The wife shrieked and fell lifeless to the floor.

Alarm was immediately given. One of the near neighbors, Mrs. HINEY, ran immediately to the house. Mrs. ELK was then dead, her corpse lying on the porch, frightfully covered with blood. ELK was in house, and was engaged cleaning blood from the knife he had used. Mrs. HINEY said to him, "MICHAEL, you have killed your wife."

He replied: "I didn't—she killed herself."

Other neighbors now rushed in, but were so terrified at the sight of the bleeding corpse, that they did not further question the husband at that time.

As he attempted to get out of the house he was arrested, and though he struggled hard to release himself, was retained in custody and finally secured in the Station-house. He then admitted, in conversation, that he had stabbed his wife. He gave as a reason for it, that she was unfaithful to him, and that he had caught her and a man in criminal intercourse—that he had tried to kill the man, but failed, and then turned upon his wife and killed her. This story of his is improbable. There is but one exit from the house, and there are witnesses, who were looking at the house some minutes previous to the terrible occurrence, and no man came out of it. At another time he said his wife had phthisic, and had kept him awake all night by her hard breathing, and that he would kill the person who deprived him of rest.

This is probably the truth, and that the murder was committed in the heat of passion, for a trifling cause.

The Murder of the Marshall Family in Illinois—Contradictory Confessions of the supposed Murderers.

From the Southern Illinoisian, 17th.

Dr. WILLIAM R. MARSHALL settled with his family upon a farm in this county, some years since, having removed, as we understand, from the State of Indiana. The family consisted of the Doctor and his wife, who were considerably advanced in years, and a son some 12 or 14 years of age. Last year the Doctor died, leaving his widow and son upon the farm.

Early in the night of the 22d of July last, the neighbors discovered the house in which the MARSHALLS resided to be on fire, and on repairing to the spot found that the flames had made such progress that nothing could be saved. The bodies of old Mrs. MARSHALL and of the boy, could be seen, however, lying upon the floor enveloped in flames, and to all appearance, lifeless. Early on the following morning the neighbors generally assembled at the scene of the terrible catastrophe, and the investigations which were promptly made soon satisfied all that an awful crime had been committed—that the MARSHALLS had been murdered, and the house set on fire as a means of concealing the crime.

The position of the bodies when first discovered, the fact that it was generally understood that the MARSHALLS had considerable money, that no trace of the money, which was understood to be mostly gold and silver, could be found among the ashes or ruins of the house, and many other circumstances, leave no doubt but the family had been murdered, the house robbed, and then set on fire.

We heard but little of the matter for some time, except that at New-Haven several arrests had been made, and that the parties arrested were discharged for want of sufficient evidence to justify their detention. But in the early part of last week rumors reached us that several persons were under arrest at New-Haven, Gallatin County, and that it was supposed there was no doubt but they were the perpetrators of the triple crime of murder, robbery and arson.

Exaggerated accounts were given of the state of popular feeling at New-Haven and in the country around concerning the persons arrested, and it was greatly feared that summary vengeance would be visited upon them by the people of the neighborhood. These rumors induced many of our townsmen to visit New-Haven with the view of giving their countenance and aid to all such proper proceedings as would bring the guilty to justice. We have endeavored to gather the facts from those who were on the ground during the entire proceedings.

On Monday of last week, when our informant reached New-Haven, the following named persons were under arrest: ANDY STEWART, PAYTON NEWMAN, HENRY AUD, WM. BRUMLEY, DARKIN BRUMLEY, JEFF. BRUMLEY, and, during the day, FREDERICK BINGAMAN was added to the number—all residents of this county except STEWART, whose father resides in White or Hamilton County. The arrests were all made upon statements made by STEWART, who pretended to make a confession, in which he implicated the others named, together with one MCBRIDE, an Irishman, who has not yet been arrested.

On the Monday mentioned it was apprehended that the popular excitement was so great that the prisoners were in danger of being taken out and hung by the mob, without even a hearing. And we regret to learn that old men, professed Christians, and even preachers of the gospel, from whom better counsels should be expected, advised the most violent proceedings, so certain did they seem that all the persons accused were surely guilty. The voice of law and order at length was heard, milder counsels prevailed, and the most violent were at length willing to hear the evidence. The court of inquiry was organized, consisting of Esquire PERVIS, D. T. HAZEN, Esq., and CHARLES VINSON, Esq., and on Tuesday the examination was commenced. STEWART made his statement, pretending to give all the details of the horrible crime, and fully implicating all the persons named, except Mr. JEFF. BRUMLEY, who was promptly and honorably discharged. The statements of STEWART were followed by the pretended confession of NEWMAN, in which he implicated the same persons named by STEWART except that he could not identify with certainty LARKIN BRUMLEY.

STEWART and NEWMAN had been kept apart so that they would have no opportunity of making up a story between them, and this accounted for several direct contradictions in their statements as to matters of minor importance, but still such as they could not have differed so widely about if they had been telling the truth.

The prisoners had been refused the benefit of counsel, but the prosecution had engaged the services of Messrs. OLNEY, FREEMAN, and MCKEAIG, and the Court informed the prisoners that the counsel for the prosecution were also their counsel, and would act impartially for all parties, the object of the investigation being to ascertain the whole truth in the matter. The witnesses for four of the prisoners, WILLIAM and LARKIN BRUMLEY, HENRY AUD and FREDERICK BINGAMAN, were then examined; the character of the witnesses, the clearness of their statements, and the strong corroborating circumstances which they mentioned to sustain their recollection as to time, satisfied the Court and excited crowd in attendance that the four persons last mentioned were innocent, and that STEWART and NEWMAN had sworn to what was false, at least as to them.

After the evidence was closed for the prisoners, NEWMAN and STEWART were again brought before the court and asked if they desired to make any further statement. NEWMAN said that all he had stated on his former examination was false—that he was induced to make the statements from fear—that during the time he had been in custody, some persons who were unknown to him had taken him out at night and threatened to hang or drown him unless he made disclosures concerning the murder, and to save his life he made these pretended disclosures, but that he was innocent of any participation in the crime himself, and knew nothing whatever in regard to it. STEWART still adhered with great coolness to his former statements, contradicting himself, however, in many particulars, in such a manner as to throw suspicion upon his entire evidence, even if it had not been clearly proven that he had testified falsely in regard to some of the persons whom he had implicated.

After the Court adjourned, however, to consider upon their decisions, STEWART intimated a desire to make a new confession privately to the Court. The opportunity was given him, and it is understood that he still implicated NEWMAN, BINGAMAN and MCBRIDE, and some others whose names are for the present withheld from the public, but wholly exonerated all the other parties named. WILLIAM and LARKIN BRUMLEY and HENRY AUD were accordingly discharged from custody, and STEWART, NEWMAN and BINGAMAN committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at our next Circuit Court in October.

It is understood that STEWART was induced to make his first disclosures under fear of being hung, as the rope was placed around his neck, and he was threatened with instant death if he did not confess his guilt and give the names of his accomplices; this led to the accusation of at least three innocent men, and yet upon the bare statements of such a fiend as STEWART confessed himself to be, many of our citizens were willing to act, and to take the lives of all the persons accused without a trial. We shudder to think of the narrow escape of those three innocent men from an awful death at the hands of an infuriated mob.

More Developments of the Land-Warrant Forgeries in Rochester.

From the Rochester Union, 24th.

The investigation of ALBRO'S stupendous scheme of bounty land-warrant forgeries continues to-day at the Supreme Court-room, before the United States Commissioner. Further developments have been made showing the magnitude of the fraud, the guilt of the principal, the looseness of magistrates, stupidity of witnesses, and, we might add, the slowness of the Department at Washington in discovering the frauds which were being perpetrated upon the Treasury.

The old man ALBRO is immersed in crime so deep that he can never be exculpated. The forgeries and perjuries that he has committed in connection with these bounty land-warrant frauds would consign him to prison for a century if tried singly—to say nothing of his subordination of perjury, fraud and lesser offences. The question of his guilt need not occupy a moment's time of the courts. He is an old man, and must spend his few remaining days in prison without answering for a tithe of his crimes. But to what extent others are involved in his guilt is the question which engages the attention of the prosecution. As yet, however, there is no evidence to show that any of the attorneys, justices of the peace, or subscribing witnesses shared in the plunder of ALBRO, although all may be technically guilty of some offence against law.

ALBRO obtained three distinct pensions and a like number of land-warrants from the Department, by personating individuals who were dead at the time he obtained the pensions and warrants. Through Mr. MUDGE, of this city, he obtained one pension and warrant as SAMUEL C. ALBRO, to which he was entitled by law, and this was his only honest act. He obtained another through Mr. BOSTWICK, of Auburn, as DAVID THURSTON, and a third through Mr. VAN MATER, of Lyons, as CALVIN COATS.

Mr. MUDGE executed for ALBRO the papers for some fifteen or twenty warrants, all of which were fraudulent except one—that first obtained. And we believe some of these warrants were purchased by Mr. MUDGE, he supposing them to be genuine. ALBRO also procured many more through Mr. BOSTWICK, of Auburn—he, too, becoming a purchaser. All the requisite papers for these warrants were forged, except the names of subscribing witnesses and the justices before whom the depositions were taken. How much ALBRO has realized by his frauds is not positively known. He suffered a loss of $500 by the failure of the Yates County Bank, and he had $800 on him when arrested; so that he was flush enough to deposit and have money left when the bank broke.

Mr. BOSTWICK was brought up to answer for having sent papers to the Department at Washington, knowing them to have been forged, which is an offence liable to indictment and punishment in the State Prison. That he had sent forged papers to the Department was clear, but that he knew they were such could not be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, and he was discharged. It did appear that ALBRO had used and signed the name of THURSTON to papers prepared by Mr. BOSTWICK, and that he had often corresponded with him over his real name. That a man of the shrewdness of Mr. BOSTWICK should not have suspected something wrong when one individual was using two names, and signing two names in the same handwriting, and that, too, under oath, is, indeed, very strange.

The following is a copy of a certificate, taken from one of the forged applications now in the hands of the prosecution:

> Sworn to and subscribed before me on the day and year above mentioned, and I hereby certify that I know the said deponent, SAMUEL BEREGAR, to be the identical person he represents himself to be; and further, that I have no interest in this claim.
>
> CHARLES H. VAIL, J. P.

Now ALBRO obtained the bounty land on the paper thus certified to by Mr. VAIL, and yet the latter never knew Mr. BEREGAR, and never saw him until he met him in Court yesterday as a witness. Judge BEREGAR lives in Tioga County, a man well known there, and highly respectable. ALBRO made "his mark" to Judge B.'s name, as if he could not write, and Mr. VAIL certified that it was Judge B.'s mark. Judge BEREGAR came in yesterday to testify that he had no knowledge of the transactions of ALBRO or of Justice VAIL, who certified that he knew him personally.

The certificates given by Justice WILCOX, of Whitestown, appear to be as informal as the ones given by Mr. VAIL. That men of the intelligence which these gentlemen certainly possess, should be so gulled and used by the old villain ALBRO, is strange enough. Yet they were thus used, and no one believes that they intended to do anything wrong or received anything for what they did, more than the usual fee for taking an acknowledgment.

The Justices of the Peace whom ALBRO used are in an awkward position, to say the least. Mr. WILCOX, of Whitestown, and Mr. VAIL of Jerusalem, are both here for examination, and both, though under arrest, have been sworn before the Commissioner as to the part they have performed. It appears that ALBRO represented to them, when he came with an application for a land warrant, filled up with the particulars, that he had a power of attorney to act for the applicant, and that he, in their person, made oath *to being the man he represented himself to be acting for*, and signed that man's name. These magistrates accepted and certified to on oath *made by proxy*, as we may say. It further appeared that these magistrates advised the witnesses that they could affix their names to a statement, setting forth that they knew the man whose name was attached to the application, *because they knew his attorney*—ALBRO—although they never had seen the principal named, and under such advice these young men signed the papers, and verified their signatures by their oaths.

The young men under arrest for subscribing as witnesses will get off with less censure, as they acted under the advice of those who might be supposed competent to instruct in law. They received no fee whatever.

The arrest of the party in Yates County was made by Deputy-Marshals DRYER and OLMSTEAD; those in Oneida County, by Mr. KEYSER; those at Auburn by Messrs. WILLIAMS and HAWES.

Among the witnesses called in to-day was our townsman Captain BENJAMIN MINER, who informs us that 46 years ago yesterday he marched his company into Sackett's Harbor, preparatory to meeting the British, who were expected to attack that place. A number of the names used by ALBRO were of those who served under Captain MINER—in fact, a majority of them, we understand.

Miscellaneous.

Some curious changes in trade are noted by the Boston *Transcript*: Last Spring we received from the ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia large quantities of apples. Now we are sending to these places thousands of bushels. It is fortunate that the apple-crop in the New-England States promises a larger return than for three or four years. We are thus enabled to supply the failure in production further South. Last week over 2,500 bbls. were shipped to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and 2,500 bbls. go in the steamer of to-day. Twenty-five thousand barrels of New-England rum leave this port every season for the Mediterranean. It is returned to us again in the shape of high cost cordials. The same may be said of the large quantities of leather which we receive weekly from New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. We return the raw material to these places in the shape of boots and shoes.

Gov. Runnels, of Texas, writes to the War Department: "The Indians have gone unpunished, except only as Texas has administered it herself. The citizens remain unremunerated for their lost property, and, as yet, are unapprised of any effort on the part of the Government to prevent the recurrence of similar evils the ensuing Fall and Winter. If this state of things is to remain unchanged, it is time that Texas should know it, that she may proceed to count the cost of her own protection, however dear that cost may prove to herself, or serious the consequences it may involve. The existing state of affairs cannot be endured, and Texas will not much longer acquiesce in silence, little as it may be believed by those from whom she claims a proper consideration."

Samuel Rockwell, an inmate of the Almshouse in East Windsor, was found dead on the morning of the 18th inst., in an out-building near the Almshouse, with his throat cut in a shocking manner. Justice H. D. Allen summoned a Jury of inquest on the body, whose verdict was that said Rockwell cut his throat with a razor which was found near his person. Rockwell's age was 58 years.

THE BOUNDARY SURVEY BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Department of the Interior is now engaged in dispatching the party to make this survey. It is expected that they will reach Indianola, Texas, about the 15th of October, and leave San Antonio about the first week in November for the Rio Grande, near El Paso. When they arrive at the latter point they will at once begin operations on the 32d parallel. This will allow an earlier start at the work than has heretofore been expected, but in order to facilitate their operations, and save expense, the department has determined to reverse the order of the survey, and commence at the point where it is contemplated by the law (the act of June 8, 1858) that the labors of the expedition shall terminate.—*Washington Star.*

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—Saml. Morris, a Hebrew, about 30 years of age, was arrested a few days since, charged with stealing wearing apparel, &c., from the house of Mrs. Schrimer, No. 93 St. Mark's-place, and from that of Mrs. Wardell, No. 19 Stuyvesant-street, to both of which places he formerly boarded. A silk visite, which was part of the stolen property, was found on the person of his wife. He is also charged with bigamy. It appears that in July, 1856, he was married in Court to Amelia Lowenthall, but abandoned her soon after, and since that time, he has been in the habit of taking board at different boarding-houses, and marrying one girl at each place, whom he soon after abandoned. The last victim was Mary Ryan. Others are expected to appear against him to-day, Justice BRENNAN locked him up for examination.

THE QUARANTINE WAR.

Arguments of the Commissioners for Removal in Favor of their New Project.

The following is an abstract of the arguments offered by the Quarantine Commissioners in support of the Report of Quarantine removal, made by them in Albany, on the 24th inst:

GENTLEMEN: The report just read is made in pursuance of section 3 of the law of 1857 for Quarantine removal. Should the views therein set forth meet with your approval, we are prepared to furnish all necessary accompanying details, such as are called for by section 4 of said law. Before this can lawfully be done we must obtain your assent in writing to this preliminary proposition, and file the same with the Secretary of State. The reasons which have impelled us to recommend floating hospitals do not properly form part of a specific report on the selection of a new Quarantine site, as contemplated by law, and we, therefore, beg leave to present them separately: The removal of Quarantine has been called for by petition of the people for years. It has been twice ordered by the Legislature; it is dictated by common sense, and the universal law of self-preservation makes it an imperative necessity. The late destruction of the hospitals at Tompkinsville, at a season when tents will soon be useless, demands of us immediate action; and assured of the impossibility of obtaining the only site on land which will satisfy the public—Sandy Hook—we are forced to the adoption of the views just presented. This State has made three several applications, through two sets of Commissioners, to the State of New-Jersey, for Sandy Hook, and three several legislative bodies of that State and two Governors have passed upon the question. Each application has been refused, in terms more and more emphatic, until the last was met, not only by refusal, but by the passage of a sort of retaliatory law making it a high crime for a sickly vessel bound for New-York to touch at Sandy Hook, or stop in any of the waters of New-Jersey thereto adjoining. The aid of the general Government has been invoked, and a President coming from the State of New-York refused to give us the use of Sandy Hook without the assent of New-Jersey. Under these circumstances we feel justified in looking entirely to our own resources to remove the Quarantine, notwithstanding the reiterated assertions of decayed politicians and political brokers, who are persuaded and would fain persuade us that if their *immense* influence was secured, the State of New-Jersey would succumb to our requests at once. Leaving, then, the magnificent schemes for great docks, immense warehouses, and grand hospital buildings, which have been frequently suggested as adapted to the latitude of Sandy Hook, it will be seen that we propose to reduce the entire machinery of Quarantine from its present colossal proportions to a much smaller scale. We expect to be told by some, that our provisions are not ample enough for the great and growing commerce of the port of New-York, and to this point therefore we beg to call your attention in the outset. The Quarantine was established and is maintained by the State for the sole purpose of preserving the Port of New-York from the ravages of imported disease. Whatever placemen and politicians may think, it is clear that the Legislature and the people have no desire to perpetuate the institution (ever a burden and restraint on commerce) for any other purpose. In the enormous increase of power and patronage with which the great growth of New-York City, and corresponding enlarged legislation, has surrounded the Quarantine institution, its officers and employes, the original object of its creation seems to have been lost sight of, and from a mere sanitary establishment, it has grown to be a ponderous and powerful political nucleus, with branches extending far into our legislative halls, and controlling men and things apparently wholly disconnected with it. We propose at once to strike at the root of this evil, and return to the system pursued when the Quarantine was an institution for the protection of the public health, and *that only*. Confined within such bounds, we hope to show that a very moderate expenditure will accomplish all that the State demands or public safety requires. The accompanying statements of medical men, (whose names or opinions need no indorsement,) to the effect that there is no necessity for severe quarantine restrictions except against yellow fever and cholera, tend, if sustained by the facts, greatly to narrow the sphere of our duties and to reduce the expense of Quarantine removal. Let us look at the facts: The small-pox is found in every State and county of the Union, and its spread can be prevented without a Quarantine, as well as with one; a fact so universally known calls neither for proof or discussion, and we dismiss it accordingly. The ship-fever has become nearly obsolete since the passage and enforcement of the late law of Congress mulcting a ship-owner in the loss of passage-money for each and every death of a steerage passenger on his voyage, a very significant fact, and one easily proved by reference to the Hospital records since the passage of said law, on which documents we rest for a substantiation of the assertion that there is little need to provide *extensive* Quarantine accommodations for ship-fever. But aside from all this, the City of New-York has large sanitary establishments on Ward's Island, with abundant room and accommodations for all paupers who may be landed on our shores sick with other than positively pestilential diseases. Those hospitals at Ward's Island were built to receive just this class of patients, but the institution there, and the Emigrant Dépôt at Castle Garden, and the Quarantines at Staten Island, having, by some legislative legerdemain fallen into the hands and management of one board of officials, we find the Quarantine hospitals of late years entirely diverted from their original purpose as pest-houses, and converted into a general alms-house for the reception of the sick of all diseases, and one of the buildings actually set apart as a hotel for people in perfect health, who are unfortunate enough to arrive here from a port which the New-York Board of Health declares sickly; a novel and entirely unnecessary part of what those best informed regard as the Quarantine farce. We propose to reverse this entire system; to confine the Quarantine establishment to the uses and purposes for which it was intended, and to provide accommodations for such officials and employes as are absolutely necessary for the protection of the port of New-York, and the proper conduct and management of an institution for that purpose, and no other. The swarm of stevedores, bumboatmen, runners, lacqueys, and general hangers-on, now quartered on the institution, are, in our opinion, useless and unnecessary, and we do not propose, therefore, to furnish accommodations for them. But, with your assent, we can and will provide for all "persons arriving at the port of New-York, sick with yellow fever, or other pestilential disease," as well as for all physicians, nurses, and such other persons as are really necessary and useful in the Quarantine establishment. In proposing these changes, we do not wish to be understood to lay the blame of the great abuses which have crept into the management and conduct of the Quarantine establishment, on any man or set of men. On the contrary, they are the result of specious and stealthy legislation, extending through a long series of years, and that so ingeniously contrived as to elude the vigilance of our legislators, and so quietly and apparently with honesty secured to meet new emergencies, as to allay all suspicion on the part of any legislator who might be disposed to "question" the propriety of the same. We bring no charges, but we state the fact broadly and distinctly, knowing it to be incontrovertible, that the protection of the public health does not require one-fourth the expense now incurred, or of the machinery now in operation at the Quarantine station. The removal of Quarantine, and the simplification of its machinery, would seriously conflict with the views entertained by those who have thus extended its uses and influence, and hence the opposition to the clearly expressed will of the Legislature for a change of the Quarantine site. But a recurrence to the facts will relieve us from the necessity of otherwise proving that something more than a desire to protect the public health at the least possible inconvenience to commerce, underlies the marked opposition of influential parties to Quarantine removal. It is nothing new to remove Quarantine. It has already been done twice, and done without a dissenting voice, except the remonstrance of the doomed people of Staten Island against its being placed in their midst. Why was this? The answer is easily found. The Quarantine had not then become a political institution. The employes were not politicians, and the protection of the general health was the only thing thought of at Quarantine. Staten Island, at the time of the last removal was further (in point of time) from New-York than Sandy Hook is now; but the mercantile interest did not remonstrate—and why? The answer again is easy: because the politicians had not found out how to use the mercantile and other industrious classes to their own profit. The idea has been constantly advanced in the public prints, and by those officially connected with Quarantine management, that there would be no opposition to removal if Sandy Hook could be had. Prominent shipping merchants have said repeatedly that they had no objection to remove Quarantine to Sandy Hook. But listen to those same men in their petition to the Legislature of this State. [Here petition of C. H. MARSHALL and others was read.] See the statements made by Mr. BRADLEY, the counsel for New-Jersey, against the Commissioners of Quarantine from New-York, that the Health Officer of the port of New-York and other officials petitioned against removal. Whoever will take the trouble to ferret out the secret and malign influences which have controlled all the attempts to remove the Quarantine, will speedily be satisfied that such influences proceed from parties who have something more than the public health at stake. We think we have developed them sufficiently to maintain the position we assume in saying that a modified and much less extensive and cheaper Quarantine establishment than the one lately in use, will sufficiently protect the people of this State from imported disease, however it may be opposed by interested parties acting from sinister motives. It will be seen that we propose at present to discharge cargoes from infected vessels on hulks to be anchored at safe distances from the shore in the Lower Bay. If the State shall demand better provision for the storage of infected goods, it can readily be had without abstracting one cent from the treasury. A charter granting a corporation the exclusive privilege to receive and store infected goods in warehouses erected on land to be made on any shoal in the Lower Bay, would be seized upon at once and warehouses speedily erected. But this is unnecessary. If ships are placed within the limits in the Lower Bay, prescribed by law, (which has not been the case during the past Summer,) there is no difficulty in unloading them while at anchor, where they should be, nor is there swell enough at the western end of such anchorage to prevent cargoes riding on hulks in safety through the Quarantine season. While on this subject, we beg, however, to call your attention to the fact that the entire business of stevedoring, lightering and warehousing, is one with which the State has properly nothing to do. If warehouses for dutiable goods are wanted at the Quarantine station, it is the business of the United States Government to provide them; the State has neither authority nor necessity for building them. The only argument hitherto advanced in favor of their erection by the State is, that the men employed in lightering, stevedoring, &c., and the goods removed by them, should remain subject to the sanitary regulations of the State, till adjudged fit to be allowed in contact with the community generally. If this be true, there is nothing to prevent private parties engaged in this work from complying with all such necessary regulations to preserve the public health as the Legislature may de-rest. But is it true? Is it to be believed that a cargo on a lighter, and the men handling and in charge of it, are less dangerous to the public health than another portion of the same set of men who handled such cargo and remained at Quarantine, instead of accompanying the lighter and contents to a City dock? Surely not; this is a distinction without a difference, except the difference between being enabled or not enabled to gull the unsuspecting public. The whole project of engaging the State, or in any manner making the State or its officers responsible for lightering, stevedoring or warehousing, is part and parcel of a system of taxation and burden upon commerce which has been growing steadily for years, till it has come to assume its present monstrous and gigantic proportions. A ship enters Sandy Hook: she is first boarded and taxed by a licensed pilot, next stopped and taxed by a licensed physician, next hailed by a licensed steam-tug (Quarantine license) to tow her, next boarded by a licensed warden, next seized upon by a licensed fumigator, then taken possession of by licensed stevedores, her cargo then handed over to licensed lightermen, again subject to an inroad of fumigators, and then towed to New-York by a licensed Quarantine tug, and guarded from pirates on her *dangerous* way by licensed policemen from Castle Garden. Here she falls into the hands of a licensed harbor-master, and finally, the unhappy owner is glad to shake off this swarm of officials at the cost of his entire freight bill, and often more. And all this in the name of the State, and care of the public health. This is no fancy sketch; it is of every-day occurrence and can be proved by a host of witnesses. Should it be so? Does the public necessity require it? Was it so in times past? No! It is a late thing—a new device to destroy the commercial business of the Port of New-York, for the benefit of whom? A judicial or legislative investigation will best answer this question, and to such authorities we beg to refer it. There is another abuse connected with the Quarantine system as at present administered, which, if corrected, would tend greatly to simplify the business at that station. We allude to the Winter Quarantine. This is a new feature. Such a thing as imported epidemic sickness has never been known in the Port of New-York in the Winter season, and yet by our laws we have presented the ludicrous spectacle of a Nova Scotia vessel laden with plaster-of-Paris, stopped at Quarantine to pay fees to the Health Officer in mid-Winter. This is but one of very many features of the present Quarantine regulations of the Port which call for the early action of the Legislature, and go far to prove the soundness of the position we take in opposition to the cumbrous and unnecessary machinery which now constitutes the Quarantine regulations for the Port of New-York.

Mr. BOWNE, then addressing himself more particularly to the Governor, urged him, in the name of prudence and humanity, to weigh well the proposition of the Commissioners. He urged that the people of Staten Island had been goaded to the destruction of the hospitals by a long series of ill uses at the hands (not of the State, for the State had done all in her power to help them) of State officials. He showed that the first real movement, on the part of the State officers, towards permanent Quarantine removal, would be the signal for an entire pacification of the people, and render the presence of the military as useless to the State as it was for the protection of property destroyed.

NOTE.—The report was accompanied by plans and specifications of competent engineers, as well as indorsed by the highest medical talent in this City.

Plan for a National School of Art—Letter from Mr. Rossiter.

To the Editors of the Washington Union:

As the Capitol extension approaches completion, the attention of those interested in art is turning towards its walls in the hope of seeing the prominent incidents of our national history, and the deeds of the fathers and sustainers of the country, worthily recorded in its many pannels and niches.

For a comparatively small annual appropriation, the ambition of artists could be aroused—many a one now languishing for want of adequate employment judiciously encouraged—much talent, lying dormant, might be developed—and a national school grow up, under the fostering influence of Government, which, in a few years, would take rank with any the world has yet seen; incited and vivified by our free institutions, until it should become the exponent of the age—a reflection of the great thoughts and achievements of the people, expressing in imperishable materials those themes and acts most worthy of perpetuation.

In view of this, a systematized plan should be adopted, by which all the art-talent of this nation could be solicited in competition, and each aspiring artist participate in the strife for Congressional favor, without being subjected to humiliating importuning, or compelled to solicit the aid of political friends in moving diplomatic machinery. Art, literature and science should be exempt from such ordeals, so little in keeping with the independence of their mission.

It is proposed therefore, that instead of the occasional sums heretofore devoted to art illustration in the public buildings, there shall be a stated sum annually appropriated, two-thirds of which shall be devoted to procuring pictures, bas reliefs and statutes for the vacant spaces. That all may have equal advantages, let a general concourse of the artists of the country be announced, such as is convened in France whenever a work of any magnitude is projected; the conditions extensively advertised, with some such prominent ideas as the following: The number, dimensions, and locations of the panels, spaces or niches shall be specified. For these artists are invited to make designs, leaving the subjects and treatment entirely free. But each design or composition shall not exceed a given size—say five feet square—nor be less than two feet. Within these dimensions the proportions may be such as each artist desires for the best expression of his composition. The themes to be carefully executed in a cartoon, an oil or water-color study, or by a plaster design or model. These at a stated time shall be exhibited to the public at Washington for one month. After which a committee of nine, composed of three members of Congress, three prominent authors, and three artists, one from the Society of Arts at Washington, one from the Pennsylvania Academy, and one from the National Academy of Design, appointed by these respective bodies, shall decide on the merits of the work submitted. Those most worthy in design and execution to receive the Government commissions; and all others, from a certain standard and upwards, to be purchased by the other third of the appropriation at a price which shall simply reward, by a regulated scale of compensation, the artists for their time.

These works, all of which will illustrate some incident, anecdote of history, or point of biography, becoming the property of the nation, can be preserved in a hall appropriated to them, and in process of time the country will possess a most interesting collection of historical statues, studies and pictures, eminently illustrative of the progress of art, and obtained at a small cost.

At a later period, in connection with this gallery, a Bureau of Engraving might be organized, in which the best talent of the country could be employed to engrave the most important of these works in styles according with the subject and execution—from a wood-cut and an etching to an elaborate line engraving; the proceeds of the sales of whose impressions would go far towards reimbursing the original outlay of Government, if judiciously managed.

In this way there could be no favoritism; nor could any class of artists complain that they were treated with neglect; no clique or fictitious reputation would stand in the way of unknown talent. Artists of the highest grade would compete, knowing their time would receive compensation; the traditional sensitiveness of the profession would be wholly appeased, while a national school would be engendered and fostered, which in time would redound to the dignity of art and the glory of the nation. Let Government but take the initiative with a liberal spirit, and the artists will not be wanting in zeal, fervor or patriotism.

T. P. ROSSITER.

LIGHTNING AT SEA.—The Salem *Register* states that the schooner *Sarah Burton*, of Plymouth, Capt. HASKINS, which arrived at Salem on Tuesday from Para, reports that on the 8th of September, at 3 A. M., lat. 26° 49', lon. 60°, she experienced a severe tempest, and was struck by lightning four times—twice on the foremast, once on the mainmast and once on the jibboom—all in the space of half an hour. The masts and rigging were greatly damaged, being split and burned by the electric fluid. The deck was literally covered with charred pieces of wood and chips. The last shock was the heaviest; the vessel appeared to be wrapped in flames, and she rebounded and shook as though she had struck a rock. The pumps were immediately tried, but it was found she had made no water. All hands were more or less affected, but no one seriously hurt.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Southern boats.	Total.
Wheat Flour, bbls	8,044	1,533	9,577
Rye Flour, bbls	69	—	69
Corn Meal, bbls	500	150	650
Wheat, bushels	10,417	—	10,417
Corn, bushels	15,200	1,700	16,900
Oats, bushels	11,000	1,200	12,200
Provisions, pkgs	—	279	279
Whisky, bbls	353	—	353

ASHES—Are sparingly offered, and are quiet, at $6 for Pots, and $6 06¼@$6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection-Warehouse, this morning, 1,332 bbls., including 875 bbls. Pots, and 457 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 200 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $30; and in Baltimore, 25 hhds. do. do. at $24 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Is in good request at very full prices. Sales, to-day, 3,500 bags Rio, ℔ *Fanny Curry*, and 1,100 bags, do. in lots, at 10¼c.@11¼c.; 100 bags Java, part at 15c.; 137 bags Savanilla at 12¼c.; 25 bags Jamaica at 12¾c.; 1,300 bags Bahia at 9¼c., all 4 months' credit; 350 bags Gonaives at 10¼c.; and 375 bags St. Domingo at 9⅝c., both cash, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—With a fair inquiry, prices are well sustained. Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	13⅝	13⅝	14	14

Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. print this week a table showing the receipts of Cotton at New-Orleans and Mobile from each river and district for the past year, together with the same for 1856-7, exhibiting the following results:

	Bales.	Bales.
From the Mississippi, an increase of	47,000	
From the Red River, an increase of	19,000	
From the Ouachita, an increase of	39,000	
From the Arkansas, an increase of	30,000	
From the Cumberland, an increase of	2,000	
From the other sources, an increase of	30,000	
From the Yazoo River, a decrease of	4,000	
Tennessee, a decrease of	22,000	
Total increase in receipts at New-Orleans over 1856-7	———	141,000
From the Alabama River, an increase of	11,000	
From the Warrior, an increase of	8,000	
By Railroad	31,000	
From the Tombigbee River, a decrease of	31,000	
Total increase in receipts at Mobile over 1856-57	———	19,000
At Charleston, an increase of		9,000
At Texas and Florida, an increase of		42,000
At other ports an increase of		4,000
Total		215,000
At Savannah, a decrease of	39,000	
At North Carolina and Virginia a decrease of	2,000———	41,000
Total increase 1857-8 over 1856-7		174,000

DRY GOODS—The public sale of Shawls was pretty well attended; but as the assortment was not remarkably attractive, the competition was spiritless, and the bulk of what found buyers, had to be sold very low.

EARTHENWARE—The supply and demand having been fair throughout the week, the changes in prices have not been important.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request, and are quoted at from $3 37½@$4 06¼ ℔ cwt. Mackerel are heavy and languid, including small No. 1, at $13 50; No. 2, $11 50@$12, and No. 3, at $8 50, ℔ bbl. Herring are quiet at old rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less active for State and Western Flour. The inquiry for home use has fallen off; that for export is limited. Supplies are moderate, and the leading holders do not appear to be eager to sell. Prices have not varied remarkably. Sales 10,500 bbls, within yesterday's revised range.

Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl	$3 90	@$5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 25	@ 5 40
Standard Extra State	5 60	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 40
Fancy Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 85	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 20	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 50

Canadian is in request at uniform rates; sales 500 bbls., at $5 75@$6 65 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in good demand at buoyant prices; sales 1,700 bbls., at $4 80@$5 75 for rejected brands; $5 85 @$6 05 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 20@ $8 62½ for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, mainly at $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, of fair to prime quality, and in good condition, is not abundant. The demand for such is pretty active, chiefly for home use, though in part for shipment,—and prices are very well supported,—sellers having any existing advantage. Unsound and inferior lots are without improvement. Some export inquiry exists for these; sales, to-day, 48,500 bushels,—including very good white Michigan at $1 35; fair ordinary to good red Western at $1 16@ $1 21; fair Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 04; unsound Chicago Spring at 80c.; prime to very choice White Kentucky, at $1 50@$1 55; good ordinary to prime white Southern at $1 33@$1 50; and ordinary to good red do. at $1 18@$1 26 ℔ bushel. Rye is quoted at 78c.@80c. ℔ bushel,—with sales of 1,500 bushels. Barley is scarce and wanted at materially advanced prices; sales, to-day, 1,800 bushels fair four-rowed State at 92c.; and 3,700 bushels prime Canada, to arrive, at $1 ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate supply and lively request at somewhat firmer rates. Sales 70,000 bushels at 72c.@76c. for unsound to good mixed Western; 78c. for 400 bushels two-year old do.; 87c.@88c. for White Southern; 97c. @99c. for Yellow do.; and $1 for round Yellow, in small lots, ℔ bushel. Oats are pretty freely offered and sought after at uniform quotations. Included in the sales, to-day, were 8,000 bushels Canada and Western at 51c.@52c.; and 7,000 bushels State at 47c. ℔ bushel. We quote: Western at 49c.@52c.; Canada at 45c.@50c.; State at 46c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@45c.; and Southern at 35c.@40c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, to-day, 40 bales at 15c. ℔ yard.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales, chiefly at 50c., cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 250 bales at 12c. @16c. for new, 7c.@8c. for one year old, and 4c.@5c. for two years old, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Is in limited request, at unchanged quotations. Scotch Pig, $22@$23 ℔ ton, usual terms. Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 600 tons Anthracite Pig at $21 for No. 1, $20 for No. 2, and $19 for No. 3; a lot of Blooms at $60, all 6 months; and 500 tons old Rails on private terms.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½@$1 15 ℔ M.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in less request at easier prices: New-Orleans, 50c.; Porto Rico, 32c.@40c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@33c.; Clayed Cuba, 25c.@28c. ℔ gallon; usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been actively inquired for, and sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., to arrive and here, at 50½c.@51c., ℔ gallon. Other articles remain as last noticed.

OILS—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,000 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 24@$1 25; and 2,800 bbls. Crude Whale, at 46c.@53c., the lower rate for black, ℔ gallon. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite dull, and prices are irregular; sales 570 bbls., in lots, at $16 85@$16 90 for Mess; $16@$16 25 for sour and Rusty Mess; $16 25@ $16 30 for thin Mess; $19 for Clear; and $14 90@$15 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and languid, at 8¼c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6⅜c.@6½ for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon continues in light supply and fair request, at about former quotations; 40 hhds. Clear City Smoked Sides, for California, were sold at 12½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is dull and drooping; 275 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11c.@11⅜c. for fair to prime old; and 10¾c. for new, ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet and depressed; sales 170 bbls., in lots, at $13@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess.; $15@$15 37½ for extra do.; $11 25@ $12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. New Chicago Beef Hams are retailing at $23@$24 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales since our last 50 tcs., at $3 25@$3 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Are quiet, yet quoted firm here. In Philadelphia, during the week, 1,000 bushels Clover were sold at $5 50 for old, and $5 75 for new, ℔ 64 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 10 cases Nutmegs at 58c.; 50 bags Pepper at 9⅞c., and 250 bags do., in bond, for export, at about 9c., cash, ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Are depressed, and prices close heavily, with a strong downward tendency. Sales, to-day, 570 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 6¾c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—20,000 ℔s. prime brought 10½c. ℔ ℔.

TIN—Is inactive at former rates.

WHALEBONE—5,000 ℔s., N. W. Coast changed hands at a price not disclosed.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 23c., and is held at 23½c., cash, ℔ gallon. Transactions, unimportant.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 160 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ℔ ℔.; and 150 boxes Cheese at 20s. For London, 50 tons Oil Cake, and 50 tcs. Rice at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 150 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ℔ 280 ℔s. For Bremen, 4 tons Ebony Wood at 12s. 6d. For Hamburg, 10,000 pipe Staves,—and for Rotterdam, a similar quantity, on private terms. For Australia, Flour at $1 40 ℔ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a ship from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton, at ⅜d., or if to Havre, 1c.; two from Savannah to Liverpool ⅜d.@ 13-32d.; one from Savannah to Havre, ⅞c.; one from New-Orleans to Havre, 1c.; or if to Bremen 1⅛c.; a schooner to Cork and a market, Flour 3s.; a brig, 200 tons, from St. Mary's to Demerara, hogshead staves $12; two barks and a brig from Philadelphia to Barbadoes, Coal $6 each; a brig from Alexandria to Barbadoes, Flour, 75c.; a bark, 300 tons, and two smaller vessels to the West Indies, $550 and $850 per month—the latter price for the bark; a brig from Bonaire to New-York, salt, 9c.; a bark, 219 tons, to Havana, $1,800; a schooner, 192 tons, to Port-au-Platte, $1,550, or if to a second port, $1,600; one, 150 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,200; a brig from Norfolk to Jamaica, hogshead staves, $14 50; ship *Abner Stetson*, 1,057 tons, to New-Orleans, and a Dutch schooner, 250 tons, to Curacoa, on private terms.

Barley.

From the Albany Statesman, Sept. 24.

There is considerable excitement in the Barley market, with little offering on the spot; the samples shown on 'Change, to-day, were almost entirely of parcels to arrive. The Western and Canada markets have advanced their views on Barley; at Montreal, the quotations range from 80c. to 90c.; at Geneva, 90c.@95c.; and on the Lake and at Penn-Yan, 95c.@$1. The sales here, since our last, include 6,000 bushels Niagara County, last evening, to arrive, on private terms; to-day, 5,000 bushels four-rowed, a small portion old, at 91c., to arrive; 5,400 do. do. afloat, at 91c., and 4,000 do. Cayuga, 90c. afloat. At Cincinnati, 22d, Barley 70c.@75c; 2,800 bushels Malt, prime, $1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$15 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 14 Attorney-st., on Friday evening, one Gold-Linked Chain, with cross and large locket attached, containing a lady's likeness, marked M. A. P.; two heavy plain Gold Bracelets; a miss's Bracelet, marked "Ginnie to Kate;" a lady's Mourning Pin, containing hair; a gentleman's Seal, with key attached; two gold Pencil Cases, one marked "M. A. Pinkerton," the other "Samuel Hunter;" also, a scarlet Cassimere Shawl. The above will be paid for the return of the articles, or in proportion for each.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK FOR $500, DATED Sept. 13, 1858, on the Freehold Banking Company, New-Jersey, drawn by Gulick & Robbins, of Barnegat, N. J., to the order of Bennington or B. F. Randolph. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same as payment of it has been stopped. Whoever has found said check will please return it to T. W. & A. MARSH & CO., No. 153 West-st.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
MARK J. KING
has removed to
NO. 54 BROADWAY, 54,
Where he invites City and Country
Merchants and Dealers in
LADIES' FANCY FURS
To come and examine his
LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK,
Which he will sell on liberal terms and cheaper than any wholesale house in New-York.

CORSETS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS! CORSETS!—Selling below cost on account of removing to more convenient premises. Domestic Satins, Jean, and Coutill Corsets, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, and $1 50. Extension Skirts, 7 springs, 88 cents; 8 springs, $1; 11 springs, $1 25. House and store to let.
MRS. BARNES, No. 36 Carmine-st.

AUCTION.—EMBROIDERIES.—PARIS TRIMmed embroideries at half their original cost; also a large lot of embroidered handkerchiefs at an immense reduction. Our importations of fine laces, collars, and sets will be found much below last season's prices, and unsurpassed in style.
MILLER & GRANT.
No. 703 Broadway.

DAMAGED FRENCH MERINOES, ASSORTed colors, low to fine qualities. A large lot for sale at very low prices by
WM. MATHEWS,
No. 54 Catharine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
Choice seats may be secured at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
N. B.—No premium asked on tickets at this office.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

MONDAY at 2 P. M.—Grand Opera Matinée, when Madame GAZZANIGA, Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and BARILI will appear in
IL TROVATORE.
Admission ....50 cents

MONDAY NIGHT—Mr. J. B. Roberts, who has been reëngaged, and Mr. H. Loraine will appear as Jaffie and Pierre in
VENICE PRESERVED.
with Messrs. Bland, Briggs, Canoll, Mrs. A. Parker, &c.
To conclude with the
IRISH TUTOR,
with Messrs. Seymour, Moore, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the approaching departure of the company for Havana the present will be
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of their performance in New-York but one.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,
OPERA AND BALLET.
Rossini's chef d'œuvre,
WILLIAM TELL,
will be repeated for the second time with a most powerful cast, and increased chorus and orchestra, together with
RONZANI'S CELEBRATED BALLET TROUPE.
Principal characters in the opera by
Signor STEFANI, Signora BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
Signor GASSIER, Mlle. SIEDENBERG,
Signor GASPARONI, Signor GARIBOLDI.
Principal characters in the ballet by
LOUISE LAMOUREUX,
Sig. GALETTE, and Mlles. LAVIGNE and PRATESI.
Conductors ...... MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the length of the Opera, the public are respectfully informed that the doors will be opened at 7 o'clock; the Opera commencing at 7½ o'clock.

ADMISSION:

Parquet, dress circle and boxes	$1 00
Secured seats to be paid extra	50
Family circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Sale of tickets every day at the office of the Academy, Breusing's and Hall's music stores, and Sibel's, No. 20 Wall-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ONE CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
THURSDAY, Sept. 30.
In order to give the general public an opportunity of hearing Signora PEPITA GASSIER, previous to her departure for Havana
The admission will be only..........50 cents.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
THIRD NIGHT
of the SPECTRAL DRAMA.
Seventeenth night of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in two characters.
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
in his great personation of
THE SPECTRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) Sept. 27, 1858,
THE PHANTOM.

The Phantom	Mr. Bourcicault
Lucy Peveryl	Miss Agnes Robertson
Ada Raby	Miss Agnes Robertson

To conclude with
THE WINDMILL.

Marion	Miss Agnes Robertson

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,
The performances will commence with
GLENDOWER, OR THE NORTH SEA ROVER.
Julian Glendower..........Mr. J. B. Howe
To be succeeded by the drama of
JESSIE BROWN.
Jessie Brown..........Miss F. Herring
To conclude with the musical comedy of
THE TWO GREGORIES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,
The entertainments will commence with Shakespeare's 5-act Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
To be followed by the startling Drama entitled
LOZINGARO.
The whole to conclude with the Comic Pantomime of the
MAGIC BARREL.

WIT AND IMAGINATION.

OR AN EVENING WITH
THE OLD DRAMATISTS AND MODERN HUMORISTS.
Professor J. W. S. HAWS will give a novel and unique entertainment at HOPE CHAPEL, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 28, consisting of Readings illustrating phases of
QUAINT WIT AND HUMOROUS CHARACTER,
from old and new authors, of a character susceptible of dramatic embodiment.

PROGRAMME:

The Cricket on the Hearth (chirp the first)	Dickens.
Selections from the Alchemist	Ben. Jonson.
Paddy Ryland (stories of Irish Peasantry)	Mrs. S.C. Hall.
Exploits of Peter the Headstrong	Wash'n Irving.
Bob Crotchett's Christmas Dinner (Christmas carol)	Dickens.
Scenes from the Jew; or the Benevolent Hebrew—	Cumberland.
A Caudle Lecture	Jerrold.

To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Family tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and two ladies—to be obtained at the door and at the principal hotels and bookstores.

PALACE GARDENS,

14th-st. and 6th-av.
THE GRAND LANTERN FETE;
OR,
CHINESE FESTIVAL OF LANTERNS,
witnessed by 5,000 delighted spectators on Monday night last, will be repeated next
MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 27.
Notwithstanding the great expense and labor attending this splendid representation of the "Feast of Lanterns," the charge of admission will be the same as usual—25 cents. The free list will be suspended, with the exception of the press.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND CONCERT.
First and only appearance of the great cantatrice,
Madame PAULINE COLSON,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.
Madame STRAKOSCH, Signori BRIGNOLI, LABOCETTA, AMODIO, JUNCA and MAURICE STRAKOSCH will jointly appear with Madame COLSON.
Admission $1. Seats may be secured at the music stores of ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; C. PROX, No. 203 Fulton-st., and at the Brooklyn Athenæum, beginning on Monday.
Brooklyn papers please copy.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

SEVENTEENTH SEASON 1858-'59.
The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public that the Concerts and Rehearsals will take place at Niblo's Garden. First public Rehearsal SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 3½ P. M. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 351 Broome-st.
By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.

THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
IN A PANTOMIME OF THE RAVEL FAMILY,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
LE MOULIN MAGIQUE.
HERNANDEZ..........as..........Pedro
MATT PEEL in Negro Eccentricities. New Banjo Song by UNSWORTH.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.

Dr. BOYNTON will give his course of
EIGHT ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON GEOLOGY,
At the Athenæum, Brooklyn,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,
and followed three evenings per week until closed.
The course will be illustrated by all his Paintings and Philosophical apparatus.
Tickets for the Course $1. Teachers and students 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents. For sale at ROSE'S and BABCOCK'S bookstores; at DICKENSON'S drug store, and at the door.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS.

TO-NIGHT, Sept. 27.
THE FESTIVAL OF LANTERNS.
A CHINESE FETE.
This is acknowledged to be
THE MOST SINGULARLY BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE
ever witnessed in New-York.
Admittance 25 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

NOTICE.—The ladies and gentlemen engaged in the above establishment, for the Fall and Winter season, are requested to assemble in the Green-room, on TUESDAY next, Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock.
JOHN LESTER WALLACK, Stage Manager.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This large display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by programme.
All communications relative to the Fair should be addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, Crystal Palace.
By order of the Board of Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. Chairman.

BARNUMS' MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE OF the NEW and SURPASSINGLY BEAUTIFUL SERIES of Entertainments, Views, Models, Representations, &c., constituting THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS; Or, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, with its thousands of active figures—men, women, children, horses, dogs, elephants, camels, vehicles, boats, &c., &c., all gifted with a MOTION EXACTLY LIKE LIFE! THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A choice selection of IMITATIONS OF REALITY—BONAPARTE CROSSING THE ALPS—ISLAND OF ST. HELENA, and APOTHEOSIS OF NAPOLEON—THE CITY OF EDINBURG—THE FLYING ROPE AUTOMATON—THE STORM AT SEA. The GRAND AQUARIA to be seen, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

MOZART HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT; also, EIGHT PICTURES OF INTEMPERANCE, is open EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Schools taken at liberal terms. Admission 25 cents.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

F. B. HELMSMULLER BEGS TO INFORM his former pupils and the public in general that he has returned from Newport, and will resume his lessons (piano, violin, &c.) on the 1st October. Orders may be left at Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; or at his rooms No. 181 Mulberry-st., cor. Broome.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
The management, with a pleasing conviction that the course which has been pursued at the establishment since the beginning of the present season is the only true method of elevating the drama and affording
Innocent Amusement to the Public,
Respectfully announces the production of
ANOTHER LEGITIMATE COMEDY,
which for nearly three-fourths of a century has been recognized as a grand moral lesson, and which, when enacted by the
BEST TALENT OF THE AGE,
cannot fail to exert an influence on every auditor at once
WHOLESOME AND ENTERTAINING.
The public and press have generally, with one acclaim, pronounced LAURA KEENE'S Theatre to be the most
PERFECT PLACE OF AMUSEMENT
in the City—possessing superior acoustic and optical qualities, and with
THE BEST COMPANY OF COMEDIANS,
THE MOST PROFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
THE MOST TRUTHFUL SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS,
THE MOST GORGEOUS STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
and a general attention to every item which can tend to produce a perfect *tout ensemble*, the lessee relies with grateful confidence upon the continued support of a discriminating public.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1858,
Thomas Holcroft's popular five-act comedy, entitled
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
With the following unequalled cast:

Old Dornton	Mr. Blake
Harry Dornton	Mr. Sothern
Goldfinch	Mr. Jefferson
Mr. Milford	Mr. Levick
Mr. Sulky	Mr. Burnett
Silky	Mr. Varrey
Mr. Smith	Mr. McDouall
Jacob	Mr. Peters
Widow Warren	Mrs. Blake
Sophia	Miss Laura Keene
Jenny	Miss Flynn

After which, the side-splitting farce, entitled
JENNY LIND.

Baron Swigitoff Beery	Mr. Peters
Granby Gag	Mr. Jefferson
Mr. Leatherlungs	Mr. McDouall
Miss Jenny Leatherlungs, alias Lind	Miss M. Macarthy

(Her first appearance,)
In which character she will sing "It is Better to Laugh than be Sighing," "Maggie by my Side," "Ah non Guinge," Ethiopian Medley, comprising thirty popular melodies. Duet "Oh, Susannah," Mr. Jefferson and Miss Macarthy. Duet, "Come Brave the Sea with me, Love," Mr. Peters and Miss Macarthy. Finale, "Jordan's a Hard Road to Travel."
After which, the celebrated premier danseuse,
Mlle. LOUISE LAMOUREUX,
will execute one of her exquisite Pas Seuls.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

THE INFANT READER! LITTLE ELLA.
Only 3½ years old, will give a Dramatic and Poetic Entertainment, assisted by her teacher, J. B. BROWN, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 30. Selections from "Romeo and Juliet," "King John," "School for Scandal," "Three Weeks after Marriage," &c.; in all of which she will appear. Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained at the Music Stores of HALL & SON, FIRTH & POND, or at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LOVE! LOVE!

CAPT. H. A. DE RIVIERE
Will deliver a Lecture on
LOVE,
On WEDNESDAY next, Sept. 29, at
HOPE CHAPEL.
Doors open at 7. Lecture to begin at 7½. Admission 50 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON,

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28, 1858.
Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT'S
SECOND ENTERTAINMENT.
Tickets, 50 cents each; to be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER

OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52 has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

TIMES BUILDING JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—Every description of Card and Job Printing can be procured at this office, at reasonable prices, and of the best quality. Entrance from Park-row or Nassau-st., under *Times* Counting-room.
H. S. TAYLOR.

REMOVED.—DR. HOSACK HAS REMOVED TO No. 15 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAILORS' RIGHTS CONVENTION.—A general meeting of ship-owners, masters, mechanics and others interested in shipping, will be held at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway, on the 30th of September inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration a reform in filling the offices of Harbor Master, Port Warden and other marine offices for the Port and District of New-York. A punctual attendance of those interested is requested.
JOSEPH LINKHAM, Chairman.
JOSEPH PERKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 32 Waverley-place. Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, at 7½ o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay on "Spurgeon" will be read by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. Young men are cordially invited to be present.
EUGENE THOMSON, Rec. Sec'y.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY MEETING.—THE Republicans of the County of New-York and all others, opposed to the Lecompton Democracy and the prodigal extravagance of the General Government, are invited to meet at the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, at 7½ o'clock, to adopt measures to secure the triumphant success of the Republican State Ticket headed EDWIN D. MORGAN for Governor.

Distinguished speakers have been invited.

The following gentlemen with others, will be present and address the meeting:

Hon. Hen. Wilson, of Mass.
James A. Briggs, Esq.
Hon. A. S. Devin, of Chemung.
Hon. Horace Greeley.
Hon. Geo. Folsom.
Hon. Jno. W. Edmonds.

Officers and speakers will meet in the Committee-room, entrance 4th-av., corner 7th-st.

Committee of Arrangements:

SOLOMON L. HULL,
JAMES KELLY,
HENRY S. SMITH,
CHARLES CHEENY,
W. H. BULL,
JOSEPH P. COOPER,
E. P. BREED,
ALEX. McLEOD,
M. A. REED,
JNO. M. COSTA.

MILLINERY.

HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c.,
No. 75 Chambers-st.

J. H. GOSSON,
Importers of Fashions,
Has opened Fall and Winter Millinery, selected by Mrs. GOSSON, No. 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BONNET GOODS AND OTHER ARTICLES
Connected with the trade, in great variety, at L. P. TIBBALS', No. 164 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.
Milliners supplied.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Have now on exhibition
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT of
BROCHE, STELLA, FRENCH WOOL,
SCOTCH PLAID AND CHERBOURG
SHAWLS,
In New and Elegant Designs.
VELVET, BEAVER, AND SYRIAN CLOTH
CLOAKS AND RAGLANS—OVER 5,000
Garments, in New, Elegant and Exclusive Styles.
PARIS BONNETS AND FRENCH MILLINERY,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS,
HEAD-DRESSES, COIFFURES AND GARNITURES,
BALL, OPERA AND BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS,
The richest ever imported.
FURS OF ALL NATIONS.
WILL BE OPENED MONDAY, Sept. 27.
LADIES WILL FIND in our establishment an assortment of Goods, in the above departments, UNRIVALED IN EXTENT, SUPERIOR IN STYLE and QUALITY, and MORE MODERATE IN PRICE than can be found elsewhere in the United States.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
Sale in continuation,
At No. 361 Broadway,
(Between Thompson's and Taylor's.)
EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS.
LYONS PLAID VELVET CLOAKS.
RICH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS.
NEW SHAWLS A MANTELET.
BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
All at nominal prices,
For 90 days only.
W. D. ESTERRE.

EXPOSITION
OF
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will exhibit, at retail, PARIS GARMENTS, together with those of their own manufacture,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 30.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
Real India Camels' Hair Shawls and Scarfs.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

LORD & TAYLOR
Invite the especial attention of the Ladies to their present large stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
For Fall and Winter wear, which they are offering at Retail,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS
Are now ready
At his new store,
No. 417 Broadway.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS.
ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.
Also, LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GEO. BULPIN,
Brandreth Building.

FLANNELS AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
All wool, English, American and Shaker Flannels.
Also, a large assortment of Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Skirtings, Drillings, Bed Ticking, Checks, Canton Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

THE GREAT INVENTION,
CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
PATENTED.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT MATTEAWAN, BY THE
SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUF'G CO.
DEPOT,
NO. 39 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Over-coats, Business Coats, Pilot Coats, Pea Jackets, Pants, Vests, Men's and Women's Leggings, Shoes, Gaiters, Mittens, &c., of great variety and most desirable styles. These fabrics are woven in the wool without any seam—will always retain their shape; and for strength, warmth, durability, cheapness, and every other desirable quality, are superior to any other style of Clothing.
Dealers invited to call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.

HONITON SETS.
MEDALLION SETS,
POINT ALENCON SETS,
POINT APPLIQUE SETS, PUFF LACE SLEEVES,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
A beautiful assortment at low prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS, BROCHE SHAWLS,
Plaid Bordered Wool Shawls, Cashmere Shawls and
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS
of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

1,000
Satin Damask Table-Cloths
Will be offered on Monday, Sept. 27,
At a reduction of 25 per cent.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ALL WOOL RICH PARIS DE LAINE, 5s. PER YARD.
Just received, from
late auction sales,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on MONDAY, Sept. 27,
NEW SILKS, per *Northern Light*,
Imported for the opening of their
NEW STORE,
Viz.:
BAYADERE ENLUMINE, REAL GROS D'EPSOM;
Extra quality RAYE BROCHE do.;
Together with the most superb assortment of
Plain POULT DE SOIES
Ever offered in this City.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE FRENCH EMPRESS ON RIBBONS.
The Empress Eugenie, the French papers by the *Niagara* state, has resolved to appear in a magnificent costume on the occasion of the wedding of her fair relative to the Duke of Malakoff. Her dress is to be profusely trimmed with ribbons; and having become quite enamored of the ribbon style of embellishment, she has requested all the ladies of the court to follow her example. The quality, colors, and peculiarity of the ribbons in question, however, are unique, as well as *récherche*, and elicit universal admiration. We believe nobody has them, in this country, except LICHTENSTEIN. Anticipating the demand that would follow, throughout the world of fashion, for anything so exclusively selected by the taste of the *Imperatrice*, the agent of LICHTENSTEIN, in Paris, bought up all the remaining court ribbons in the foreign market, and they constitute the general attraction at the "Temple of La Mode," No. 387 Broadway. Chinese ribbons to match the new-fashioned silks is what LICHTENSTEIN always prides himself upon keeping on hand in a large assortment, for ribbons are now driving all other articles out of consideration as dress trimmings. He is also able to supply every taste with Paris Millinery Goods, Plain and Fancy Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, French Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, &c. Besides this, he sells all his very superior goods at the lowest market prices. This fact, and the unvaried politeness of his attendants, account for the crowd that continually fills his *magazin* of novelties.

MOURNING GOODS!
OPENING OF FALL STYLES.
On Thursday, Sept. 23, we opened, in addition to our Millinery, a most extensive assortment of Dress Goods, &c., consisting in part of Bombazines, Black De Laines, Tamese, Henrietta and Baratheas Cloths, Black Silks in Gros de Rhine, Gros Royal, Gros de Eugénie, a new style for Deep Mourning; also, in Black and White Silk, some most desirable styles will be exhibited, besides some beautiful Irish, French and English Poplins, in endless variety. We have also on hand a full assortment of English Crapes, English Crape Veil, Crape Sets, &c., &c. We would also call attention to a lot of Cuban Cloths for dresses, 1½ yards wide, at 4s. 6d. per yard; they are a very great bargain. In fact, every department is full of the very choicest goods ever offered. Ladies! call and look through our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our terms are cash, but our prices are very low.
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened a splendid assortment of
TRIPLE-WIDTH SATIN DAMASKS,
BROCATELS, DAMASK LAINES, LACE AND
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Together with every article in the Upholstery line, imported expressly for the opening of their New Store, in which these goods have a prominent place for exhibition. Their friends and customers are invited to examine them.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHAWLS AT LESS THAN COST!
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
CHOICE STELLA SHAWLS,
PLAID WOOL SHAWLS, round corners,
All new and desirable goods.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

PLAID CASHMERE DE RUSSE.
200 PIECES FROM AUCTION,
at 4s. per yard,
actual value, 6s.
For the accommodation of their customers, the goods will be exhibited in their
NEW STORE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ALL WOOL PLAIDS.
500 pieces extra quality and width.
Every variety of colors,
AT 3s. PER YARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTE,
ROBE A QUILLE,
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE
in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE.
CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ,
DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
BLANKETS, FANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also
FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

A NEW BROADWAY STORE.
AT NEW TIMES PRICES!
ELEGANT FALL DRY GOODS,
At No. 481 Broadway.
J. M. BODINE,
having rented the premises formerly occupied by James Cropsey, is now prepared to offer
A MOST DESIRABLE FALL STOCK,
Having been purchased for cash, at from 25 to 40 per cent. below former or credit prices.
ELEGANT FALL SILKS,
FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
A FULL LINE OF EMBROIDERIES,
DRY GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
ALL FIRST-CLASS BROADWAY GOODS.
and will be offered at the lowest scale of profits.
OBSERVE THE NUMBER,
No. 481 Broadway,
Two doors below Broome-st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have constantly on hand
A large assortment of Raglans, &c.,
Adapted to the present season.

HONITON COLLARS,
MALTESE COLLARS.
A fine assortment selling at half price.
Just received, a new invoice of
PINEAPPLE HANDERCHIEFS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

HOOP SKIRTS.
A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS,
A new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.—Full assortment, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

SPLENDID BLACK SILKS,
At very low prices.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.,
Would call particular attention to their large and carefully-selected assortment of desirable goods, suitable for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
SILKS.
300 pieces PLAIN, PLAID, BAYADERE, STRIPED, and MOIRE ANTIQUE Silk, of our own importations, and recent purchases in the auction-room.
SHAWLS.
200 cartons BROCHE, STELLA, CASHMERE, and WOOL Shawls, from the large auction sales of last week, at prices that must command attention.
Lupin's, and Thirion, Maillard & Co.'s FRENCH MERINO, in every shade, at last season's prices. Extra width Black Merino, for Shawls.
20 cases PARAMATTA, in all the different qualities, forming the largest and best-selected retail stock of those goods in this City.
POIL DE CHERRES, in immense variety.
STRIPED and PLAID VALENCIAS and POPLINS
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and AMERICAN DE LAINES,
from 12½ cents up.
Together with
Every other description of goods usually kept in a first-class house.
Invariably one price. H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st., cor. Monroe, New-York.

NEW CARPETS.
For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

	Per Yard.		
VELVET Carpets	$1 25	to	$1 50
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets	0 90	to	1 12½
BRUSSELS Carpets	1 12½	to	1 37½
THREE-PLY Carpets	0 95	to	1 05
SUPER INGRAIN Carpets	0 62½	to	0 75
EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets	0 45	to	0 55
COMMON INGRAIN Carpets	0 25	to	0 37½

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st. through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

POPULAR TRADE
IN NEW RICH LACES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 27,
a superb assortment of
Real Black Chantilly and Brussels Lace, Mantillas,
Points, very
Rich Square Shawls, trimmed with flounces.
Also,
Exquisitly fine Real Point a quille and
Brussels Point Applique Mantillas,
Shawls, Scarfs, Barbes, Coiffures, Mouchoirs,
Collars and Sleeves, en garniture; and
Trimming Laces of various widths,
received per steamers *Persia* and *Northern Light*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a magnificent assortment of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MERINOES,
RAW SILKS AND DE LAINES,
ROBES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their superb selection of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
of their own importation, and manufactured expressly for their retail trade of exclusive styles, which cannot be found elsewhere.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on
Monday, Sept. 27,
Linens, Sheetings, Damasks,
Napkins, Towelings, Table and Piano Covers,
Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes,
Together with a full assortment of
Long Cloths, Brilliants, Dimities,
Plain and Checked Cambric Muslins.
Imported expressly for the opening of their
NEW STORE,
At Popular Prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

POPULAR TRADE AND POPULAR PRICES
IN CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened their
New Carpet Department, with all
the new patterns in Real Aubusson,
Axminster, Wilton, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels,
Three-ply, and Superfine Ingrain Carpetings,
Manufactured by John Crossley & Sons, and
others; also
Cocoa Matting, Oil-Cloths,
Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS,
Purchased in London at the late India auction sales.
Forming the most complete assortment ever offered in this City, at prices greatly below their former value.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS! SILKS!
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have an immense stock of Silks of all kinds, at the lowest possible prices.
They only ask an inspection.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

NEW SILKS PER NORTHERN LIGHT.
500 Pieces at $1 25
(Value at auction $1 50)
Will be exhibited on Monday, Sept. 27.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

OPENING OF CLOAKS.
MME. F. PINCHON
Will open on Tuesday, Sept. 28, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, selected by herself in Paris.
MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 693 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—William Tell—Ronzani's Ballet Troupe.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Venice Preserved—Irish Tutor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Phantom—The Windmill.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Road to Ruin—Jenny Lind.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richard III—El Zingaro—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Jesse Brown—The Two Gregories—Glendower.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Arts—New Views and Illustrations.

PALACE GARDEN—Lantern Festival.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The dispatch from Halifax touching the burning steamer seen on the 15th instant, is regarded as strongly confirmatory of the impression already so generally felt, that the lost steamer is none other than the Hamburg steamer *Austria*, which left Hamburg on the 1st instant, with 420 passengers, and Southampton on the 4th, where she received 40 more in the steerage. She had a large and valuable cargo. Captain Shaw, of the *Arabian*, describes the steamer as of about 1,200 tons, having her bottom painted red, and a figure head of a double-headed eagle, with a gilt crown. She also had a raking stem, all which coincides with the appearance of the missing steamer. A brig was seen a few miles distant from the wreck, and Captain Shaw supposes the passengers may have been rescued by her. Being in the direct course of vessels bound to and from Europe, strong hopes are entertained that they may have been picked up by some vessel. It is thought quite possible that some portion of the steamer's company may arrive here, or at some eastern port, before any positive information of the disaster may reach us from England.

The new steamship *Hudson*, of the Northern Lloyd's line, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, after the short passage of 14 days 5½ hours from Bremen. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Niagara*.

The telegraph lines beyond Boston, connecting with Halifax, were not open yesterday, and we consequently have no means of knowing whether the *Prince Albert*, of the Galway line, has arrived at Halifax or not. She is now in her thirteenth day, and overdue. In view of the anxiety in the public mind relative to the burning steamship, it is unfortunate that arrangements were not made for keeping communication open.

We publish this morning the draft of a treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, drawn up by Sir William Gore Ouseley, whose long residence in Washington has excited so much observation. It is understood that both the British and Nicaraguan Governments approve of this treaty, and Sir William Ouseley will shortly leave for Central America in order to secure its ratification. The Convention stipulates among other things, that England, as far as she herself is concerned, shall guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, and shall endeavor to induce other nations to do the same. It is also agreed that if Nicaragua fails to protect passengers crossing the Isthmus, the British may employ force for that purpose. In other respects the treaty is a strict and most comprehensive commercial convention, conferring reciprocal privileges on each of the high contracting Powers.

San Luis dates of Sept. 5, received at New-Orleans, represent that a battle was soon expected to take place between the forces of Vidaurri and Miramon. The latter has about 4,000 men, and the army of the North counts upon 6,000, which, united to 1,000 more under Coronodo, from Chihuahua, will force Miramon to accept battle between San Luis and the Capital. Upon this battle probably depends the fate of Mexico. It is hardly thought that Miramon will show fight. The Governor of Zacatecas was, in the course of a week, to send $50,000 for the army of Vidaurri, and with that sum it would commence its march.

The Chief Electrician at Trinity Bay, Mr. De Santy, has answered the queries addressed to him by the New-York Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and by Mr. Field. He says he has no desire to withhold information relative to the condition of the cable, and promises to send a daily report of proceedings. Only weak "manifestations" were being received from Valentia at the time his dispatch was forwarded.

The Boundary Commission destined for Mexico is expected to arrive at Indianola, Texas, about the middle of October, and will leave San Antonio on the 1st of November for the Rio Grande. In order to expedite the work, the Department of the Interior has directed the Survey to be commenced at the point where it was first contemplated it should terminate.

Further developments of the scheme of land-warrant forgeries, discovered at Rochester, show a wholesale plan of swindling. The man Albro is implicated in a series of forgeries and perjuries of very extravagant dimensions.

The Cashier of the Brighton Bank, Massachusetts, R. N. Woodworth, has been detected in, and confesses to, a defalcation of $20,000. He has given up to the Bank his house and furniture.

Several invoices of cotton have been received this season at Boston from Memphis *via* Buffalo, by river, canal and railroad. The entire cost of transportation was one cent per pound.

The examination of the slaver Captain, Townsend, is still in progress at Boston before U. S. Commissioner Loring. The question of jurisdiction is in abeyance.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, last evening, repeated at All Soul's Church, in Fourth-avenue, the discourse delivered by him at the inauguration of the United States Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton. His introductory remarks and his extemporaneous conclusion were by no means the least interesting and impressive parts of the sermon. We give a *verbatim* report of the whole.

A homicide occurred yesterday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock in the Seventeenth Ward, the victim being a young man named Morris Twoney, who resided in Eleventh-street, and the murderers John Hays and John Kehoe, two young butchers. The deceased and Michael Twoney, his brother, were in an oyster-saloon, at the corner of Tenth-street and Second-avenue, taking some refreshments, when Hays and Kehoe entered the place. Offensive words passed between the four, and when the Twoney brothers left, the other two followed after, and commenced an assault upon them. Both of the Twoneys were knocked down, and the deceased died almost immediately. The assailants ran away, but were afterwards captured by the Police, and locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which was commenced yesterday, and is not yet finished.

Coroner Connery commenced on Saturday at Bellevue Hospital an inquest in the case of Mrs. Sophia Stevens, the woman alleged to have died from the effects of poison, administered by James Stevens, her husband, prior to her death, about a year ago. The two sisters, Sophia and Fanny Bell, nieces of the deceased, upon whose affidavits the husband was arrested, were the only witnesses examined. The investigation will be resumed to-day. The stomach of the deceased is still in the possession of the chemist, who proposes to analyze its contents.

The September term of the Court of General Sessions was brought to a close on Saturday. The only features of importance were the sentences of William Mulligan for a felonious assault and battery on Col. Hiram A. Webb, at the Metropolitan Hotel in June last; and of Thomas Donnelly, for a felonious assault on Richard Leslie. Mulligan is the well-known fighting man and political shoulder-hitter, at present a backer of the "Benicia Boy" in the coming fight with Morrissey in Canada. Judge Russell fined him $250, without imprisonment. The fine was promptly paid. Donnelly, being a poor fellow without any political influence, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

The deaths in the City, last week, numbered 441—less by 77 than the preceding week. Of these 8 were from small pox, 1 from murder, 6 suicide, 5 drowning, 3 scarlet fever, 15 dysentery, 55 cholera infantum.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed firmly for Cotton, which was in fair request. Flour was less active, yet not lower. Wheat and Corn attracted more attention. Barley was also in better request at much improved prices. The depression in Provisions was unabated. Coffee was active, while Sugars were dull and heavy. Spirits Turpentine was freely purchased. Freights were essentially unchanged.

The British Treaty with Nicaragua.

We announced, some days ago, that the double-headed English mission at Washington would shortly end, with the departure of one of its chiefs for Central America. We are now enabled to disclose the object of Sir William Gore Ouseley's prolonged residence in the National Capital—a residence that has given rise to so many and such varied speculations among our statesmen and politicians. Sir William has not been idle, and the fruit of his own labors, aided by those of Señors Molina and Jerez, will be found in the draft of a Treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, which is published in another column of this morning's Times. The opening paragraph of this Treaty reveals at once the character in which Sir William Gore Ouseley has dwelt among us, for he is therein styled "Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to Central America." He delayed his departure in order to become familiar with all the twistings and turnings of the Nicaragua imbroglio, and has probably waited for the result of our negotiations with President Martinez before he attempted to secure for Great Britain the privileges that might be conceded to us. A residence in Washington must have been advantageous in every way to the mission of the British diplomatist. He has been working with full knowledge of his opponent's movements, but with his own kept profoundly secret. He has, in fact, smoothed the way for the success of his enterprise; and the Treaty which we publish has been approved by the Government of Great Britain, and will not be opposed by that of Nicaragua.

This important document is a commercial Convention of the most comprehensive character, and is reciprocal in almost all its stipulations. Its chief object is to prevent privileges being granted to the people of any country that are not equally granted to British subjects. In matters of trade, especially, the Englishman is placed by Nicaragua on a par with the citizen of the most favored nation. He is assured that the levies on his importations, the duties on his ships, or the taxes on his property, shall not exceed those imposed upon the goods and merchandise of any other foreigner. The Englishman's right to hold and transfer real estate in Nicaragua is made undoubted; he is guaranteed full protection in person and property; he is declared exempt from military dues and forced loans; he is promised perfect religious freedom; his ships, if wrecked on the Nicaraguan coast, must not be plundered, but must be restored to the owner; and, in the event of war, if he obeys the law, his goods cannot be subjected either to seizure or to sequestration.

These are doubtless important advantages to one, at least, of the contracting parties, but the articles of the Ouseley Convention which will most interest our people are those which refer to the Transit question. To this branch of his subject, the British diplomatist has devoted the utmost care, and it is not difficult to perceive that he has endeavored to nullify or counteract these special privileges which it was supposed were about to be yielded to the United States by the Cass-Yrissari treaty. We find, therefore, in article 20, that the right of transit between the two oceans, on any route that may be hereafter constructed in Nicaraguan territory, is fully conceded to Great Britain, and it is distinctly stipulated that no foreigners will be permitted to enjoy privileges from which British subjects are excluded. It will be further seen that, by this Convention, the British Government accords a conditional protection to the inter-oceanic route, guarantees its neutrality, and promises its influence to induce other nations to do the same. The most important stipulation, however, is that which, in the event of Nicaragua failing to protect the persons and property of passengers traversing the Isthmus, gives to Great Britain the right of employing force for such a purpose. This article scarcely harmonizes with the first, in which Great Britain professes to recognize the sovereignty and independence of the other high contracting power. There are other articles in the Convention bearing upon transit matters which will not fail to attract observation. One, for instance, stipulates that the rights and privileges conceded to British subjects shall be fully protected and reserved in all grants made, or to be hereafter made, by Nicaragua. Another provides that the tolls on any canal or railroad across the Isthmus shall be limited to fifteen per cent. profit to the company that may be in possession of the same.

These are the main points of the Convention. It is of some importance that our Government, having hitherto failed in its endeavors to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua, should be informed of the more successful efforts of Great Britain in the same quarter, and we therefore place before them and the public the Convention which Sir William Gore Ouseley hopes to get ratified without further delay. We do not suppose that, in this matter, England is seeking to obtain any superior or exclusive advantages for her own citizens over those of other nations. On the contrary, the Ouseley Convention contains fair promises that the neutrality of the Isthmus route shall be guaranteed, and that all nations shall be treated with equal favor. But in a question where American interests so greatly predominate—where the point at issue is the freedom of a highway between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions—we can hardly consent that any European Power shall stand on a political par with ourselves, though we are willing to concede, fully and fairly, commercial equality in its broadest sense. For this reason we believe that the clause in the Ouseley Convention, which permits Great Britain, at her own option, to employ an armed force for the protection of the Isthmus, will be steadily opposed in this country as inimical to our interests, and an undoubted infringement of the Monroe Doctrine.

Billy Mulligan's Sentence.—Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed at the very light sentence inflicted by Judge Russell upon Billy Mulligan for his assault upon Mr. Webb. But the public ought to be grateful that any sentence at all was passed upon him. Though the Judge inflicted a fine of but $250 on Mulligan, he compensated for it by sending the next man to five years in the State Prison for a similar offence.

The Great Police Case.

Among the legacies bequeathed by Mayor Wood to the City, as tokens of his four years' reign, is this great suit against the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, brought by the members of the old force, who were induced by his advice and promises to resist the authority of the new Commissioners. In October last the Metropolitan Board invited a test suit to settle the claims of the men who had acted under the advice of Mayor Wood, and accordingly the claim of McCune, a policeman of the Fourteenth Ward, was taken up, and by a special verdict the case was presented so as to include the points of all the other claims of the disbanded force.

The case was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court here, in February last, and a unanimous decision obtained in favor of the men. McCune's case arose upon *mandamus*. A number of *certioraris*, in favor of members of the force, had been sued out by Ex-Judge Beebe, their counsel. One of these, that of William Gorman, also a policeman of the Fourteenth Ward, was selected to be argued by consent, upon the same special verdict, and at the same time with McCune's, as there was in some minds doubt as to which remedy was most proper. Thus both cases—that of McCune on *mandamus*, and of Gorman on *certiorari*—went, upon appeal by the Board of Police, before the Court of Appeals, and were argued together in May last, by Messrs. Dean and Devereux, for the relators, and Messrs. Field and Noyes, counsel for the Board. The Judges failing to agree, a reargument was directed, which took place in June, Messrs. Hill and O'Conor taking part in it as additional counsel for the policemen.

The Court of Appeals adjourned in June without rendering a final decision; but, as a second reargument was not ordered, it is hoped, if not expected, that they may dispose of the matter finally and fully at the September term, which commences to-morrow, 28th instant.

The case of Gorman, indeed, was disposed of before the Court adjourned in June, but upon a collateral point not affecting the merits of the general question. There is a provision in the Metropolitan Police Act to the effect that no member, dismissed for cause, can be reappointed on the force. A dismissal, therefore, although illegally made, while it remains on the records of the Board, operates *prima facie* as a disqualification. The Court, expressly reserving every other point, unanimously decided that the trial and dismissal in Gorman's case should be vacated, and he be restored to all the rights he had when the proceedings against him, by the Board, were taken. The real question, discussed at Albany, was, what those rights were; so that nothing of the slightest importance has, in fact, been decided. The Board never practically regarded their wholesale acts of dismissal in June, 1857, as of any account, and have repeatedly made appointments in the face of them.

The case of McCune, remaining in the Court, involves every point necessary to be determined for a settlement of the controversy. It is understood that the Judges, when last together, were equally divided, four and four; but that one of their Honors, for reversal at first, was disposed, it is said, upon more mature consideration, to favor the position in favor of the old force. The law requires the assent of five Judges to render a judgment either *pro* or *con*. Should that number not agree, reargument is ordered. If, after reargument a second time, five Judges are not of one opinion, the judgment of the Court below is confirmed, by default. But a confirmation so reached, does not settle the law of the case at all, and here would merely restore and pay McCune, leaving the controversy, as to the rights, generally, of the disbanded men, precisely where it was when the test litigation was commenced.

The State Asylum for Inebriates.

On Friday last the corner-stone of the above-named institution was laid at Binghamton. It is intended, as its name imports, for the cure of drunkards. There are thousands in the State in every walk of life who, having become slaves to their appetite for strong drink, would gladly break their chains if they could. It is not necessary to discuss the question whether their bondage is absolute, so as to release them from moral responsibility. We concede that it neither is nor can be, so long as sanity remains. It is enough that practically they will not reform if left to ordinary circumstances and influences; and if any situation can be provided for them in which their release may be regarded as probable, all will concede that the experiment should be made. Such an attempt has been inaugurated at Binghamton. The Asylum is under State auspices, but is largely indebted to private benevolence. It has indeed enlisted to an extent no less extraordinary than gratifying the interest of the general public. A fortunate decision has been made in respect to its site, the credit of the selection being mainly due to the liberality of the Binghamton people, who made a donation of ample grounds on one of the eminences which surround that delightful town. There is no more healthful or beautiful spot in the State. The ceremony of Friday was dignified by the participation of such men as Edward Everett, Benjamin F. Butler, D. S. Dickinson, Dr. John W. Francis and the Rev. Dr. Bellows. Several thousand citizens were present in testimony of their interest in so novel and humane an enterprise. We trust their anticipations in its behalf may be fully realized.

We are not of those who hold that a change of circumstances or the removal of outward temptation can be relied on to eradicate the evil which is in human nature. That theory, founded in error, has ever resulted, and must continue to result, in failure; but we are, nevertheless, fully convinced that the institution at Binghamton is destined to prove most beneficent in its operation. It will measurably supply a great public want, by affording a hope of rescue to thousands who have no other hope. It will restore, as we confidently believe, multitudes of lost husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, clothed and in their right mind, to despairing relatives and to society. We have had enough, perhaps more than enough, of censure upon the drunkard. Let us now try kindness and the gentle compulsion which induces reform. Let us give him an asylum where he will be safe against the solicitations of evil companions and erring appetites. The enterprise has enlisted in an unparalleled degree the interest of the medical profession—a class of men who necessarily understand the peculiar needs of inebriates better than any other. This fact would be sufficient, standing alone, to commend the Asylum to public regard. But the whole community are unfortunately too familiar with intemperance to require any suggestions as to the importance of a cure. They will look with deep interest to the future history of the Asylum at Binghamton.

The Burning Steamer.

The intelligence received on Saturday evening, by telegraph from Halifax, leaves no room to doubt that the burning steamship, an account of which had been previously reported, was, as we have assumed must be the case, the *Austria*, which left Southampton on the 4th instant. The report made by the Captain of the *Arabia*, is so definite that no doubt can be entertained on the subject; and now, that the name of the unfortunate vessel has been determined, the next point of interest is the fate of the crew and passengers. So long a time having elapsed since the burning ship was first discovered, and no tidings having been heard of the crew, adds greatly to the fearful apprehensions for their safety. As the *Austria* was well supplied with boats, it is hardly possible that a part of her passengers should not have been saved; but if they have been picked up it may have been by vessels bound to the East. It cannot be long before we shall have some further intelligence from them.

Iron steamers have been supposed to be safer from fire than wooden hulls; but it is a remarkable circumstance that the first accident from fire to an Atlantic steamship should happen to an iron propeller.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Rossini's grand opera of "William Tell" will be played here to-night for the second time. It is not often that works of this importance are given, even in the principal cities of Europe. They require a vast amount of preparation, and involves much additional expense, for extra artists, musicians, ballet dancers, &c., &c. Under Mr. Maretzek's direction this work has twice been presented in an exceedingly effective manner. The cast at the Academy of Music is very fine, and in some respects better than we have ever had before. Although laboring under a severe cold on Friday, Signor Steffani gave abundant proof that he is by far the best *Arnoldo* we have ever had in this City. Signor Gassier as *Tell* is equally efficient. In the ballet department there are some of the best dancers of the world, and for this alone the opera merits a success. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing Rossini's greatest work, with the fine cast, scenery, and appointments of the Academy of Music.

Burton's Theatre.—There will be an opera *matinée* here to-day, commencing at 2 o'clock, when the "Trovatore" will be given, with Gazzaniga, Brignoli, and Amodio in the principal parts. The opera season at this house will terminate with the present week.

Mr. Roberts, the tragedian, plays on the off nights.

Wallack's Theatre.—The season at this popular place of amusement will commence on Monday next, under the sole direction of Mr. J. W. Wallack. The company is as follows: Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Lester, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Chippendale. A number of new pieces are in active preparation. The interior of the theatre has been newly decorated, and presents a handsome appearance.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—The famous comedy of the "Road to Ruin" will be revived here to-night, with the entire strength of the company.

Niblo's Garden—The spectral drama of the "Phantom" will be played here to-night, preceded by the "Windmill." The new drama of "Pauvrette" will be produced during the present week.

Barnum's Museum.—Thiodon's Theatre of Arts is still the attraction here. Some new mechanical views have been added.

Bowery Theatre.—"Glendower," "Jesse Brown" and the "Two Gregories" are announced for to-night.

National Theatre.—Mr. Eddy, the popular tragedian, commences an engagement at this house to-night, playing the humpbacked hero in "Richard the Third," to the *Richmond* of Mr. G. C. Boniface. The drama of "El Zingaro," and the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel" will also be played.

Palace Garden.—The curious exhibition known as the "Chinese Feast of Lanterns," will be repeated here to-night. It is a very brilliant and striking scene.

Minstrelsy.—The two best places in America, Wood's, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway: and Campbell's No. 444 Broadway.

City Items.

Return of Warren Hose Co. No. 33.—Warren Hose Co. No. 33 returned on Saturday night, from Philadelphia, where they have been enjoying large hospitalities. As it was understood the expected Company would arrive in the 9½ o'clock train from Philadelphia, the various companies which intended to join in the procession, assembled at or in the vicinity of the Jersey City Ferry, where the line was to be formed. A Committee of three, from Jackson Engine Company No. 24, crossed the ferry; and on the arrival of the returned firemen, escorted them to this side of the river, where they were received by a large delegation, consisting of one from each of the companies present. At 9½ o'clock, the train arrived with the expected Company. On reaching New-York they were greeted with a cordial welcome by their fellow-firemen. The streets were illuminated with a perfect shower of rockets and other fireworks, while the torches, which now flamed along the rapidly forming line, brought out in bold relief the picturesque uniform of the men. There were twenty-six companies and thirteen bands, and the whole number of members in the procession could not have been less than fifteen hundred. A large mass of people assembled at the foot of Cortlandt-street, and along the route of the procession, and greeted them with cheering.

During their march along the route the firemen never ceased discharging rockets, which, rising high in air, fell in a glittering shower of green, purple, gold and other colors.

At the close of the procession, the returned firemen, with the delegation from Philadelphia, were entertained by Jackson Engine Company No. 24, at whose house they sat down to supper. A number of toasts were proposed and speeches delivered.

Opening of Christ Church.—Christ Church, on Murray Hill, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, the Rev. F. S. Wiley, Rector, was opened for public worship, according to the forms of the Episcopal Church, yesterday. In the morning the Rev. Dr. Tyng, of St. George's Church, preached the opening sermon; in the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Bedell, of the Church of the Ascension, preached, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Cook, of St. Bartholomew's. The sale and rental of pews takes place to-day.

Site for the Post-Office.—The Hon. A. V. Brown, United States Postmaster-General, is in the City, and with our Postmaster, Mr. I. V. Fowler, is to meet the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, in relation to a site for the new Post-Office. At the invitation of some of his mercantile friends, Mr Brown will probably pay the Exchange a visit at 3½ o'clock.

Murderous Assaults—John Wallace and Peter Brown, sailors, were passing through Baxter-street, yesterday morning, when they were suddenly assaulted by two noted Sixth-Ward rowdies going by the names of Murtan Sullivan and John Lane. Both sailors were knocked down and kicked and beaten in the most brutal manner. The Police arrested the assailants and took them to the Sixth Ward Station-house. Justice Brennan ordered their commitment to answer, in default of $1,000 each. The sailors were locked up at No. 88 White-street to appear as witnesses. George Ackerman, of Brooklyn, was assaulted on Saturday night by two ruffians while passing through Houston-street, near Union Market, and robbed of his watch and money. He pursued the robbers, one of them turned, and threw a paving-stone at him, knocked him on the head, and seriously injured him. The ruffians escaped. William Hennesy, residing at No. 60 Cherry street, was knocked down and seriously injured. O'Brian was arrested, taken before Justice Connolly, and locked up to answer.

Staten Island Affairs.

THREE NEW CASES OF YELLOW FEVER—THE MILITARY, &C

The alarm of the Staten Islanders on account of sporadic cases of yellow fever outside the Quarantine walls, which had almost been lost sight of in the excitement attending the destruction of the Hospitals has broken out anew within a day or two by the report of three other cases at Vanderbilt's Landing. A blacksmith named Quinn, with his two children, are said to be the victims. Mr. Quinn's wife died about two weeks since, and her death was charged to be yellow fever.

The Castleton Board of Health has held no meeting lately, as it was thought the frosty weather of the past few days would have afforded the best preventive, and their further services could have been dispensed with. The fresh cases, however, will make it necessary for the Board to convene again.

The resolutions empowering a Committee of the Board to procure an injunction against the Quarantine authorities forbidding the burial of the dead in the Hospital grave-yard, have not been actively pushed forward. The Committee has had the requisite papers prepared, but they have been laid aside until the Circuit Court shall meet in Richmond County, which will not be until next month.

Few vessels have been quarantined within a day or two, and the number of yellow-fever cases now under treatment is small.

The fine day yesterday drew thousands of the friends of the Eighth Regiment to the encampment. Particularly so, as it was generally understood that they were to be relieved to-day by the Sixth Regiment, (Governor's Guards,) Col. Pinckney, and that would be the last opportunity afforded of witnessing the bearing and mode of life of the gallant Eighth in camp. Active preparations were made all day, in anticipation of removal, and the majority of the soldiers are rejoiced at the prospect of returning to the City. The business of some, it is said, has suffered seriously in their absence, while many others, whose business would not admit of their serving personally, have secured substitutes, at a cost of $1 50 per day each, besides relinquishing in their favor the sum paid by the State, $1 25 per day.

An invitation was accepted by 100 of the men to attend Divine service at Christ's Church, New-Brighton, yesterday morning. In the afternoon the Regiment paraded in full dress, and were photographed by a City artist.

Republican Conventions.

First District.—The First District Republican Convention met Saturday evening at No. 19 Beekman-street, but adjourned without making any nomination.

Second District.—This Convention met at the Republican head-quarters in William-street, but adjourned over without making a nomination.

Third District.—This Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and, after organizing, adjourned over to next week, for the purpose of conferring with the Americans in the choice of a candidate.

Fourth District.—Convention met at No. 68 East Broadway, but did nothing beyond appointing a Committee to confer with the Americans, with a view to fusion.

Fifth Assembly District—This Convention assembled at the Bleecker Buildings on Saturday night, but adjourned till Wednesday night without making a nomination.

Seventh District—The Republican Assembly Convention met at Jefferson Market on Saturday night, and nominated Mr. Frederick A. Conklin as member of Assembly. Mr. Conklin is a well-known merchant of the City, and formerly represented the Fifteenth Ward in the State Legislature.

The Assembly Convention of the Sixteenth met on Saturday evening at Chelsea Hall, Eighteenth-street, and appointed Mordecai L. Marsh Chairman, and Merritt Wickham Secretary. They then adjourned till Wednesday, October 26.

Eighth Congressional District.—The Eighth District (Yorkville, &c.,) Republican Convention, met on Friday night and organized with Mr. Marshall, of the Nineteenth Ward, as Chairman, and Dr. Hills as Secretary. On proceeding to ballot for candidates for Congress, the Hon. Abram Wakeman received a large majority on the first vote, and his nomination was then made unanimous. The announcement was received with cheers. Mr. Wakeman represented this District two years ago, and the confidence of his constituency was handsomely exhibited in this unanimous nomination.

Personal.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is *not* in Europe, but has been residing quietly at her home in Andover for a year and a half past. We are authorized to say that the lady has not been *fêted* in Paris, for the reason that she was not in Paris when somebody who took her name was *fêted*; nor is she preparing a book on Normandy, as the English papers insist upon reporting. The stories which float about in the Paris and London Press, purporting to describe the movements of Mrs. Stowe, clearly relate to some unknown individual who is carrying on a very large hoax. Is there a bogus Mrs. Stowe abroad?

In the little Connecticut city of Waterbury, they pay the Mayor $50 a year. The incumbent, Mr. Fish, lately "struck" for higher pay. He wanted only $100, but the "Common Council" refused to pay it. Whereupon His Honor announces his resignation, and has called a meeting of citizens to select a fifty-dollar Mayor in his place.

A brilliant Quaker wedding took place at Lynn last week. The bride was a daughter of Wm. S. Boyce; the happy bridegroom, Dr. Wm. Breed, of Philadelphia. The ceremony, in the meeting-house, drew an immense crowd, and at the residence, afterwards, there were five hundred calls. According to Quaker custom, the parties married themselves.

The famous Captain de Riviere, who appears to have come safely through all his troubles, is announced, next in order, as a public lecturer. He is to speak at Hope Chapel, on Wednesday evening, on "Love," a subject in which he may be supposed to be "posted."

A young lady from Baltimore, whose name is not given, has arrived in Charleston, to tender her services as nurse for the yellow fever sick, after the manner of Mrs. Annie Andrews. She proposes to go to New-Orleans, should her services be required.

Mr. E. B Phillips, the retiring Superintendent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, had a grand farewell party given him on the 18th inst., at the residence of Mr. Waring, the President of the road, in Cleveland.

Statues to the two statesmen, Prince Hardenberg and Baron de Stein, who powerfully contributed to the prosperity of Prussia, are to be erected in Berlin. This honor has never yet been paid in Prussia, except to sovereigns or to generals.

Ex-Governor McRae, of Mississippi, has been nominated to the Congressional seat rendered vacant by General Quitman, taking extreme Southern ground for his platform.

Mr. Emerson is to deliver an Agricultural Address, this week, before the Middlesex (Mass.) Society.

The Jews, in Boston, have adopted a series of resolutions, thanking Parliament for the admission of Baron Rothschild.

General Cushing has been seriously ill, but is convalescent.

Dr. Rae, the celebrated Arctic explorer, is on a visit to Washington.

Mrs. E P. Lesdernier is reading Poe, Hood, Tennyson and the Brownings to good Boston houses.

Mexican News from the Rio Grande.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 22.

The steamship *General Rusk*, Capt. Denison, from Brazos Santiago, *via* Indianola, arrived this morning, bringing $99,625 49 in specie.

By this arrival we have the Brownsville *Flag* of the 15th inst., fourteen days later than we previously had.

The *Flag* publishes the following summary of Mexican news:

By the mail arrived at Matamoros on Saturday last, we have papers from Monterey and San Luis Potosi, with dates from the former place to the 5th inst., and from the latter to the 28th ult.

The news is unimportant. Everything appears to be at a stand-still at present, though, judging from the preparations that are being made in the Liberal camp, this quiet is but the calm which precedes the storm.

As will be seen by the following extract from a letter, dated San Luis, Sept. 5, a battle is soon expected to take place between the forces of General Vidaurri, under Colonel Jordan, and those of Miramon, among whom great dissension prevails. It is doubtful whether Miramon will show a hostile demonstration to his foes or surrender himself to them; for either of these things will he be obliged to do, being hemmed in on all sides, and even if he were not, having no safe place of refuge, in whatsoever direction he may fly. Miramon, having at his command all the available force of the Reactionists, this battle, should he offer resistance, will be decisive of the final success of either party. The valor and enthusiasm that reigned among the Liberal army, the manner in which they are armed, and, above all, the justice of their cause, will, doubtless, bring out their arms crowned with success.

The following are the extracts made from the letter referred to above:

"We are now at this place arranging our troops and providing them with whatever is necessary for the campaign.

The Governor of Zacatecas will send $50,000 to General Vidaurri in the ensuing week, and that amount will set us on our march.

Miramon has about 4,000 men, and Zuazua is not far from him, watching his operations.

The movement of our troops will take place about the 12th inst.

The army of the North counts at present upon 6,000 valiant soldiers, well organized, which united to 1,000 more under Coronado, from Chihuahua, will force Miramon to accept battle between San Luis and the capital. Upon this battle depends the fate of Mexico. The question now lies between Miramon and Vidaurri.

We have 3,000 excellent infantry and 3,000 mounted riflemen; moreover an enthusiasm almost marvellous. I hardly think Miramon will show fight—if he should there will be much bloodshed."

The details of the capture of Tampico have not yet been received by us. The Liberals are in full possession of that place.

Arrival of the Hudson.

The Bremen screw-steamship *Hudson*, G. Wenke, commander, having left Bremen at 6½ P. M. on the 11th September, arrived at this port on Sunday morning, making the passage in fourteen days and four and a half hours. She brings 164 passengers and 400 tons of cargo. She encountered heavy gales, amounting, in lat. 42° and lon. 59° W., to a hurricane, when she was obliged for eight hours to stop her engine.

Sept. 24, she exchanged signals with the American ship *Wallace*, in lat. 42° N. lon. 64° W.

Her news has been anticipated by the *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the evening of the same day.

Political.

The official returns of the election in Maine show a majority for Gov. Morrill (Rep.) of 8,842. The Senate has 31 Republicans, and the lower House stands 103 Republicans to 43 Democrats.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows on the Treatment of the Unfortunate and the Guilty.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows last evening delivered,—very impressively and with the close attention of his audience throughout,—the following sermon, at All Soul's Church, in Fourth-avenue:

I propose, this evening, to repeat the substance of an Address, given on Friday last, at the laying of the corner-stone of the New-York Inebriate Asylum. This Institution is situated in Binghamton, N. Y., half-way toward Dunkirk, on the Erie Railroad. The foundations of a magnificent edifice, 365 feet long, are there placed on an elevated site, overlooking the Susquehannah and Chenango Rivers at their confluence, and in full view of that pleasant and growing town. Two years, I suppose, must be allowed for the completion of the building, and its preparation for the reception of its subjects. About $50,000 are already subscribed, and the town of Binghamton has nobly, but also sagaciously, given 250 acres of land for the site. The State is expected to give either $50,000 more, at the next session of the Legislature; or, what is better, to allow half the income derived from the License tax to be devoted to the support of an institution for the rescue of the victims of the alcoholic drinks thus introduced into the market. The great amount of interest this Institution has awakened already, makes the collection of the fund necessary for its completion very certain, and it is not to invoke your pecuniary aid and sympathy that I now speak. It is rather to give you the consolation and to ask and share your congratulations, in the beginning of our Institution,—so novel, so necessary, so Christian and humane, so alleviatory in its promise of one of the greatest sources of misery to human hearts and to domestic life.

In 1853, so far as I know, the project of an Asylum for Inebriates was first publicly and heartily undertaken by Dr. J. Edward Turner, who, without fee or reward, and at his own expense, has devoted himself from that day to this, to the work of arousing and fixing the public attention upon this theme. On Nov. 7, 1855, I had the honor of making the first public address in its favor, in the New-York Tabernacle, of blessed memory to me, if only for that remembrance. Upon the importance of such an an Institution, I need hardly enlarge; but on the principles involved it will appear in the course of my following remarks:

ADDRESS AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM, AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y., SEPT. 24, 1858.

> "But love ye your enemies, and do good and lend, hoping for nothing again, and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be called the children of the Highest, for he is kind unto the unthankful and to the evil. Be ye therefore merciful as your Father also is merciful."
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> [Luke vi: 35, 36.

The beginnings of enterprises which involve great interests and important principles are always impressive. The *first* of that which is probably destined to have no *last* while the world stands, must attract and fix the attention of all thoughtful persons. We are laying here the corner-stone, not merely of an edifice, but of a principle and a custom. An Asylum for Inebriates is a new thing under the sun. The arguments which have brought this into existence must rapidly bring others; the obstacles which have been laboriously overcome here must, henceforth, more easily yield elsewhere; the principle conceded, the example set, the custom begun, must, in this case, inevitably, as we think, be accepted, until Inebriate Asylums are as well understood and as common institutions, in proportion to the amount of evil they have to deal with, as Asylums for the Insane and for the Blind and Deaf. If so great a future and such large results belong to the step we are now taking, it is important to note distinctly what are the new principles, what the fresh convictions inaugurated in the event which brings us together to-day. It is not to be supposed that the movement which has ended in the establishment of this institution, however much it may owe to the strong convictions, the wise conduct, the patient zeal, the indomitable perseverance of Dr. Turner, whose claims on your gratitude and respect are so large, and is chiefly an impulse, heartily recognized, of his mind and heart. He does not represent, as his experience in collecting the funds upon which you are proceeding to erect this edifice has taught him, a wide-spread and deep-seated conviction of society at large. A far deeper, broader and maturer sentiment in respect to the necessity and the beneficence of such an institution than its best and most hopeful advocates had calculated upon, is now proved to exist. And what we are giving voice to to-day is not the sentiment of this enlightened town, which, in giving the choicest ground within its magnificent territory for the site of the first Inebriate Asylum, and thus forever identifying itself with a fruitful and exalted project, has richly provided for its future reputation as a community of mingled sagacity and benevolence—of noble public spirit and intelligent self-interest. It is not the sentiment of an eminent and philanthropic body of Trustees, whose children will read their names in the records of this day's work as among their chief titles to memory and respect; it is not the sentiment of a small and devoted class of men, profoundly convicted of the necessity of this special enterprise, who have borne the brunt of its labor, encountered the odium of its novelty, ventured the risks of its failure, and who now peculiarly enjoy the proud satisfaction of seeing their faith, hope and charity substantiated by acts of Legislative, municipal and illustrious private encouragement. No, what we are giving voice to to-day is the sentiment of the State of New-York, collected from the testimony of her four hundred chief lawyers, her four hundred chief ministers, her eight hundred chief physicians, her fifteen hundred leading merchants, and all her great functionaries on the Bench and in the chairs of her most responsible offices! Perhaps no philanthropic or moral movement ever undertaken had at its very start such an indorsement as this. And I may safely say that a principle or a policy, which in so short a time, without partisan or excited appeal, independently of any system of public agitation or apparatus of popular effect, could command the countenance, support and sympathy of the men whose names are enrolled as the stockholders of this Institution—a principle and a policy which thus has all the representative men of the Empire State for its indorsers and friends, may be considered as an established principle, an established policy—has but to make its call in all other States to be answered in the same way—has but to ask the support of the civilized world in all other countries to receive it; and may, therefore, be considered as already in possession of the confidence, and of the heart and hand of Christendom.

What then is the original but ripe principle which this Institution embodies, the new yet popular policy it inaugurates? Let us not by confounding it with other good things of similar association, diminish the distinctness by magnifying the size of our idea, or by seizing claims on the preoccupied grounds of other great and kindred interests and policies, forsake the impregnable fortress of its own limited but independent claims to originality. Interest in the intemperate, thank God, it did not remain for us to arouse. The evil of drunkenness, the perils attending the use of alcoholic stimulants have awakened the conscience, alarmed the fears, animated the moral efforts, engaged the devoted and continuous labors of our whole people for a quarter of a century.

Our country, for thirty years past, has been giving, in almost every possible form, the liveliest testimonies to its sense of the vast extent, the terrible ravages, the social and civil calamities, the moral and spiritual evils of intemperance. By legislative enactments and popular associations, through political parties and philanthropic appeals, by a machinery of inconceivable magnitude, universality, activity and zeal—by the erection of what may be considered almost a new social code—by the banding together of the clergy of the country as one man in proclamation, denunciation and warning of the evil—by private pledges and by Maine Law agitation, the people of this country, in its whole moral and religious portion—the people of this State, in its weighty and dignified majority—have given emphatic, continuous, united testimony, in forms that can never again be equaled, because never again required, let us hope to the public sense of the evils of intemperance. The temperance associations, of every name and order, may be considered as having left nothing to be done, in the way of public expression, respecting the sway and the malignity of the vice of drunkenness. This Institution assumes the existence of this evil, and takes for granted that all are agreed (whatever their dalliance with it may be) in acknowledging its extent and enormity. It recognizes the vast importance and blesses the precious influence of all the means employed in preventing, suppressing and extinguishing it. It does not claim to be able to take place of any of those preventive or curative processes; it has no discouragement for them, no jealousy, no rivalry with them; on the contrary, nothing but the warmest encouragement, the heartiest sympathy, the liveliest and most friendly emulation.

But—and herein is its peculiarity—it declares it to be the opinion of the thoughtful, observing and philanthropic men of the State, that a very important percentage of the intemperance of the world, the country and the State is beyond the reach of any or all the means now employed to prevent, remedy or restrain it; that it owes its existence to constitutional causes, is perpetuated by morbid necessities, and propagated by philosophical laws—which are wholly beyond the reach of moral suasion, political restraint or private control—in short, that inebriety, to an extent sufficient to create an unspeakable sum of personal and domestic misery, of social injury and public crime, is a disease either produced by intemperance, and then perpetuating it, or producing intemperance and then continuing it—a *disease* which requires in the name of public policy, and demands in the name of Christian charity, medical treatment and a hospital; a disease so peculiar, obstinate and distinct, so common, deplorable and injurious, that it demands a hospital *exclusively devoted* to its observation, control and treatment. Between intemperance, a condition of body and mind resulting from excess in the indulgence of natural, the abuse of festive habits, from recklessness of principle, the love of evil company, fondness for pleasure and excitement, and impatience of trouble, care and sorrow, the ordinary and prevailing intemperance of society—intemperance, the exceptional, occasional or frequent vice of those still held responsible for their conduct, capable of self-control, open to argument, to motives and to reform—between intemperance thus known and described, and inebriety—intemperance still, but now a disease, original or superinduced, caused by or causing drunkenness, a disease native to the constitution, or created within it by abuse, a disease because an organic or functional derangement of the system, which bears drunkenness as its necessary flower, as naturally as the ivy root bears poisonous leaves. All the intemperance which arises from disease, they propose, for convenience of moral nomenclature, to name *Inebriety*. And inebriety thus pronounced a disease they propose uniformly to treat as a disease, in an Asylum. The merely intemperate they pitifully and sadly leave, in all the vast and wretched company they constitute, to the watch and care of the moralists, to the ordinary civil and moral police of society, to the guardianship of parents, the warnings of religious guides, the efforts of the temperance associations, and all the various alliances for their rescue from the power of temptation and from the fate predicted and procured by their reckless ways and thoughtless minds and callous hearts. They know the inadequacy of these defences and protections; but they know the insufficiency of all efforts to wholly control a vice whose roots are so deeply planted in the moral infirmities, the social ignorance, the imperfect moral and spiritual condition of our race—a vice which civilization, by developing means and opportunities for its indulgence faster than it develops moral apparatus for its control, makes the chief source of the crimes of society without allowing us to hope, for a long time to come, for anything more than a steady but slow decline in its sway. But *Inebriety*, wholly inaccessible to the influences which warn, or protect, or save Intemperance—Inebriety, a disease—not of the will, or the heart, or the conscience, but of the stomach, the brain and the intestines—a physical, not a moral disease—they propose to take out of the hands of the teachers, the moralists, and the law, and put into the hands of the doctors—of doctors specially trained to treat it, and with special means and opportunities of treating it—chief of which is the power to restrain and to confine it, for such a term as its due treatment may require.

I am perfectly aware of the natural objections to this course, which, at first thought, will arise in all minds, especially of the practical difficulties likely to be suggested in respect to the classification I have offered. It may, it will be, said, that Intemperance is in *all* cases, *partly* a habit and *partly* a disease—that however originated, it tends in all cases to become a disease—and that physical and bodily diseases caused by voluntary excesses, must be cured by voluntary self-denials; that to allege that Intemperance is a necessity of some bodily organizations—or that it is so often the result of automatic causes, as to deserve and require to be taken out of the category of immoralities and placed among those of misfortunes—is to weaken the sense of personal responsibility in those liable to become its victims, and thus to take away what must ever be the grand check to its spread. All the objections ever brought against this institution may be confessed in all their force without materially weakening the argument for an Inebriate Asylum. Thus it is true that Intemperance is both a moral and a corporal disease in most cases. There are probably few exceptions—in which it is wholly moral or in which it is wholly corporal. What we need to maintain is only this: That allowing it to be more moral than corporal in the majority of cases, it is more corporal than moral in the rest; and that when, and as long as the moral continues the exciting and perpetuating cause, it is to be treated morally; when and as long as the corporal continues the exciting and perpetuating cause, it is to be treated corporally. As a moral disease, it will have also corporal symptoms and effects, requiring and within the reach of ordinary medical treatment and advice. But it must be then chiefly attacked at its moral root, with moral influences, which do not preclude medical treatment. As a corporal disease, it will have also moral symptoms and effects, requiring moral treatment, within the reach and application of its medical superiors; but it must be chiefly attacked at its corporal root, with corporal methods and influences, which do not preclude moral treatment. If it be answered that intemperance is as much one as the other, in many cases, let it be confessed that these cases may be indifferently treated with either method. If it be added that complexity and equivocation involves the cases of thousands of other intemperate persons, we shall still have enough cases left of the plain, unmistakable victims of hereditary and constitutional intemperance—enough which years have proved to be utterly beyond any moral help, to make an asylum an indispensable and most successful provision whether of the State or of private benevolence. We have indeed never a right to ask the blasphemous question what the effect upon society is to be, of humane and just measures. We may trust that the effect of such measures must be good, and only good, by the very nature of things. Is there a class of inebriates—that is of unborn drunkards, or of persons with such morbid proclivities to drink as to be incapable of self-control in their present state? This is our only question. If there be, they are entitled to treatment neither as criminals, nor as sinners, but as sick and unfortunate persons; and Society, Morality, Temperance can derive nothing but advantage from treating them with common-sense, justice, humanity and skill.

But our case is much stronger than this. It is not necessary to prove that the subjects of this Institution are innocent and merely unfortunate persons, to justify, on moral grounds, its establishment. Indeed, if I rightly apprehend the underlying sentiments which support this enterprise, it will be found that an important change in the whole feeling of the responsible classes of society, in respect to the treatment of the weak and erring, the vicious and guilty, is here expressed and emphasized—a change of sentiment, liable to misconstruction and abuse—but yet necessary, inevitable, and, with its proper discriminations, beneficent and thoroughly Christian; a progress in the only direction that promises light and peace. Pity and protection, not only for the unfortunate, but also for the guilty, is the ever-growing policy, the ever-justified experience of modern philanthropy. And this occasion provides an opportunity, and imperatively calls for a brief but brave discussion of the radical principle of this policy, whose justification and discrimination involves the most important and serious interests of social science.

There is, I repeat, a broad and general policy set forth and blazoned by the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum; and that policy is pity and protection not only for the unfortunate, but for the guilty. Every observing man must notice the great change going on in the public mind quietly and slowly, but steadily and with no doubtful result, in regard to the treatment of vice and crime. The old rule of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, the only rule upon which criminal law in the ruder states of society could be administered, and which has been the basis of penal jurisdiction for ages, has in the light of the Gospel and of a more developed social experience, gradually fallen into extensive suspicion as a principle, and undergone very serious modifications as a practice. The influence of external circumstances in the formation of character and habits; the effect of blood, birth, organization, temperament, early example, local influences, public opinion, natural customs, in determining individual fortunes and conduct—the great natural inequalities among men in respect of intellectual and moral powers and sensibilities, in the force of their passions, in their faculties of self-control and self-protection—these have gradually forced themselves as facts upon the notice of all students of social laws in a way to modify greatly the simple conclusion that man being an accountable and responsible being, is to be held strictly accountable by his *brother*, as well as by his Maker, for all his actions; and that to stand in any way between him and the consequences of his follies, vices and crimes, is to weaken the natural principle of retribution, and to diminish the chances of his awakening and recovery under the influence of his sufferings. Our blessed religion teaches us that God had known how to make it safe to take them from under the law and put them under a dispensation of grace and pardon, and that what he commenced in his Son, he intended we should complete in our whole Christian civilization. To treat men as sinners, and still as unfortunate and pitiable, in proportion to their sins, to acknowledge their guilt, and yet make that very guilt a new reason for saving them from themselves and their otherwise inevitable fate—this is the example we have in our faith, and it is the light of all the progress and all the success society has ever had in the recovery of the erring and the lost. Those consequences of folly and vice and crime which harden, degrade, stupefy and unhumanize their subjects, however spontaneous and natural their operation may be, and however punitive and retributary their essence, ought never to be regarded as consequences fit to be left to their own working. For they obliterate the moral and intellectual nature of man, and rapidly take their victims out of the sphere of the moral universe; they disqualify their subject for even recognizing their own punishment, by annihilating all sensibility to shame and all taste for virtue. Nor is there anything in the example of vice or crime, abandoned to itself, or vindictively treated, which educates the moral sense of the community, or deters from a similar career; for the sight of ferocious, coarse and degraded humanity, however produced, is uniformly found to create a vindictive disgust, to lower the self-respect of those who contemplate it and to tend to reduce to its own brutish level all who come in contact with it. The keepers of our prisons, in former times, I hope not in these latter ones, might serve to illustrate the truth of this assertion.

Now the truth is, man's conscience follows the rule of all his other faculties; is weakest in infancy—other things being equal—grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength. Moreover, it is just as dependent as his affection and his mind, upon education and training. What are the instinctive affections, in reliableness, compared with the cultivated affections? What the natural conscience, to the disciplined one? There is no faculty in man that needs training more than his moral faculty; none surer to go out, if left to itself; none, indeed, which rewards care and attention like it, or which is capable of being reared into so powerful and victorious an attribute. Men are therefore to be regarded as moral beings in the providential process of manufacture, rather than as moral beings in a finished state and on trial. It is not to try, but to develop and train and strengthen this wonderful and precious talent of the soul along with our other powers, that God has put us in this world. If, then, we imagine that the moral faculty with its sense of right and wrong, its feelings of the authority of right and the rebellion of wrong, its fore-felt rewards of virtue, its foreboded penalties of vice, is so powerfully and perfectly lodged in human beings at their birth that they may be and ought to be left to experience its fruits without interposition, and that all the personal and social and eternal consequences that flow from its abuse are legitimate, just, politic for society, favorable to God's truth, and pleasing to his heart, we imagine what is the very opposite of the truth, and what must neutralize or pervert all our efforts at a Christian civilization. The moral qualities—the sense and the practice of justice, the feeling and the obligation of right, the beauty and attachments of virtue—are to be regarded as the fruits, rather than the seeds of civilization; as the effects, rather than the causes of social existence; as the ends, rather than the beginnings of humanity. It is because of the precious and glorious *capacity* of *becoming* moral, civilized and truly human creatures, rather than on account of any actual worth or goodness, or power of conscience in human nature at its start, that we reverence and value human beings in their original or undeveloped state. Man is an educable, a civilizable, a moralizable, a Christianizable being, and we are compelled by prudence, and experience and wisdom to depend far more on what, through our social system and civilized and Christian influences, we are able to make him, than on what he tends to become when left to himself.

In the light of this undeniable practical truth, it must appear clear that social improvement is an experimental interest; that the science of dealing with men for their own best good and happiness is a science of experience, which must not be sacrificed to abstract or ideal principles—call them by what sacred name we will. It will not do for us to get up a metaphysical theory of morals, the centre of which is the idea of merit, or desert, and sacrifice upon it the practical prospects of our fellow-creatures. Show me how men can be made happier and better in the highest meaning of those words, and if it is upon principles hitherto deemed false, I will pronounce them true. If mercy has more power to save by softening and subduing than justice has by warning and punishing, then mercy is a better and more useful principle than justice. If interposition between vice and the consequences of vice, crime and the consequences of crime, folly and the consequences of folly, prove, when judiciously made, a more successful means of rescuing men from moral ruin and social wreck, than the old plan of allowing these painful and debasing consequences to have their natural way—then practical wisdom will not permit theoretical scruples to set aside such substantial benefits. And that that is the case, is the testimony of all carefully-considered experience. The whole tendency of modern inquiry and effort, in the treatment of folly, vice and crime, is to substitute kindness for severity, help for restraint, education for police, light for alarm, protection for punishment. The growing mildness of the prison code, like that of medical practice, itself, shows us how little good we are to expect from vindictive or exemplary punishments, how little from severe and heroic practice.

The mistake which the advocates of the gentle protective policy—illustrated in the principle of this institution—make in the controversy with the timid and anxious supporters of the old system of strict retribution, exemplary punishment and wholesome fear, is through want of power to explain what they really feel; in allowing themselves to seem less interested than their opponents in the support, and authority, and sacredness of the moral law, with all its infinitely important distinctions and consequences; is in allowing themselves, through inability to make themselves understood, otherwise to seem the friends of a material and fatalistic philosophy, which attributes more power to circumstances and organization, than to mind and soul. But both these not unnatural inferences are really baseless. It is for the sake, and because of the preciousness of man's moral nature, that when we see it too weak for his physical nature, on account of the more rapid growth of the physical than of the moral in the infancy of our being, we refuse to treat him as a wholly responsible being, and leave him to ruin; that we hurry to treat him as sick and morally dead, that afterwards we may at our leisure really make him a responsible being, and so save him to the moral universe. And is it a fatalistic and material philosophy, which drives the friends of man's soul—themselves through God's grace—in possession of enlightened minds, disciplined wills, and vigorous consciences—thanks, it may be, to their own wise parents and Christian teachers—to come to the rescue of their less fortunate brothers, liable to be the victims of their own unpropitious organizations and conditions, and to interpose between them and otherwise inevitable ruin? Instead of materialism and fatalism, here is free-will and spiritual power in the wise, triumphing over circumstances and the drift of events in the foolish. True, this doctrine does not claim that the will is perfectly free in each and every man—that the soul is, at the start, and in every case, superior to the body. But it does assert that, characteristically, by intention and by destiny, the will is free, and the soul eminent over the body, as over all things seen and tangible. It denies, it must be confessed, that modern doctrine of absolute and equal powers and capacities in all men—that irrational theory of individuality, which disintegrates the race into its component parts, and makes each atom of humanity complete in itself, the centre of the Universe, capable at once of all things which any other is capable of, independent of all others in its education and its fate. Such a doctrine is as false to fact as it is arrogant, indocile, and unsocializing in sentiment. There is no truth to history, to feeling, to Christianity, or to staring, modern experience in it. The real truth teaches us, with the New Testament, that we are members one of another; that the human race is one body, in which each individual has his part and place; that this body has eyes and ears, but also hands and feet; that parts of it represent the intellectual, parts the moral, parts the conscious, and parts the unconscious elements in its whole; that its judgment or wisdom is not equally subdivided and scattered among the several parts, but dwells at different times in different portions that represent the wisdom and judgment of the whole—now in races, now in nations, now in classes, sometimes in illustrious individuals—but that it dwells in these for the use, guidance, protection, and benefit of the whole; and that it is accordingly the duty of the enlightened, civilized, self-disciplined, and self-controlled portions of the race—the moral and spiritual, the wise and prudent portions—to guide, protect, bless and save the residue. When, therefore, in their efforts to do so, the free will of the indolent and careless seems not to be respected, it is only because the free will of the God-erected representation of humanity, which is more entitled to respect, claims its rights, and asserts itself for the good of those it schools and controls. When men too ignorant or feeble, too unfortunate and ill-organized, to keep their souls erect above their bodies, are seized by the strong in intellect, in heart and in will, (the morally prosperous and good,) and lifted in spite of themselves on to the plane of obedience and decency and comfort—though they seem to be treated as machines, and not to have their fate in their own hands; it is only because in these saviors of their own race God is vindicating the power of mind over matter, of will over circumstances, of spirit over body, in a way that redounds to the glory of our common nature, while it is destined to end at lifting all men unto the possession of that free will and self-protection which is their true humanity.

The policy of this Asylum is then a Christian, a wise, a holy policy. It will be universally adopted. It is not only the inebriate who is destined to be restrained of his liberty and treated with medical and psychological skill, but the criminal and the vicious of every grade—the moment their liberty becomes dangerous to society. And the terms of their confinement are ultimately—I speak with absolute conviction—to be limited only by the date of their cure, life-long for the incorrigible and incurable in all cases, brief as possible for all who yield readily to a humane treatment. Society gains nothing by holding for an hour any man a prisoner who is fit to be at large. Liberty and human rights gain nothing by allowing any man to be at large for a moment, who is destroying himself and his family and his neighbors. All that we need is what we are fast gaining, the possession of the tests and gauges of their fitness or unfitness, and then, precisely what we do with the idiot, the insane and the thief, we shall do with the inebriate, the murderer and the weak and wicked of all classes.

To the courageous and humane hearts and minds that leave the easy and beaten paths of indolent custom, to explore new ways of usefulness—to open new tracks of safety to pioneer Humanity's questful progress—we owe peculiar honor; and if they clothe themselves in the modest garb of unassuming worth, we owe it all the more. I rejoice, then, to be able to lift to the pedestal of this majestic occasion, and there place before the eyes of the friends of the unfortunate, of the inebriate, and his wretched victims only less miserable than himself, the name of the first man (known to me in our country and State) who proposed and advocated, and successfully carried into effect, an Inebriate Asylum—Dr. J. EDWARD TURNER. May God reward his faith and his works.

One great event in physical science has illustrated the year in which we live, forever memorable in the minds of men, as the year in which time, and space, and sea, yielded to man's longing for union with his race. Another, not now so evident and universally appreciated, has already occurred in the starting of a policy, the beginning of a class of benevolent institutions, destined to run round the world, and to unite all men in gratitude. As I looked an hour ago at the flaming comet in our sky, I saw it inclined and plumed like a pen, fit and ready for the Almighty's own hand, I could not but feel, that if he should seize it and inscribe with its diamond-point upon the sky, the chief event of this *Omnus Mirabilis*, it would be the foundation of a policy and a usage like that we now commemorate of an Institution, the first of its kind in the world, which proclaims that Mercy is better than Justice; nay, that Mercy is an exacter Justice.

Opening of the Murray Hill Episcopal Church—Sermon by Dr. Tyng.

According to public announcement, the Church recently occupied by a Society of Baptists in the Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street, was opened for divine service yesterday morning, according to the rites of the Reformed Church of England. The beautiful building was crowded with an attentive congregation, and so great was the rush for seats, that before the early part of the morning service was half gone through, there was not a vacant pew. Deal boards were brought into the aisles to afford accommodation to the numerous visitors who were standing in every part of the sacred edifice.

The Reverend F. S. WILEY, Rector, assisted by Dr. TYNG, performed the morning service, after which the Seventh-ninth Selected Psalm was beautifully sung: "With one consent let all the earth," &c.

Dr. TYNG (of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square,) then delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon, the text being the 16th chapter of St. Mark, the 15th verse: "And he said unto them, go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." This, said the reverend gentleman, was the divine commission of the ministry—the work that they have to do—the great business upon which they are sent into the world. Their duty was to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to every creature to whom the message might come. And the great privilege of man under the Gospel is to hear the glad tidings; and, further, it was a privilege which he has a right to demand and to insist upon. Whosoever may be the person that shall come to him as the ambassador for Christ it is the will of God that he shall hear. It is for him to know what are the things that are freely given to him by God, and to have the sweet assurance and the consolation which these glorious tidings of salvation and peace can give him. That these opportunities of delivering and hearing the tidings of love may more and more abound was the purpose of collecting congregations and erecting churches, as means for the instruction and salvation of man; and it was to consecrate that church—to make it the place where Christ shall be lifted up as the great Saviour of man—to give sinful man the opportunity of casting himself before his Saviour's feet, and to bury his sins in the fountain of his blood—that they had met there to unite in prayers and praise. What passage of scripture could there be more appropriate to the occasion than the Divine command, "Go ye forth into all nations and preach the Gospel?" There were circumstances under which it gathered abounding light, to assist in the interpretation of the words "Glad tidings." As the disciples stood around their Lord, and were witnesses of his passion, they became the more capable to set forth the first messages of redeeming love; for the facts of his own experience, and the manifestations of his glory, were the subjects of their message to mankind. And, as at the close of earthly ministry, they stood around him, recollections rose before them of the scenes he had passed through, and of the beneficence with which he had endowed his sorrows. The truths of his life, his suffering, his death, his glorious resurrection and ascension—all these facts which were palpable to the early apostles and witnesses, were the glad tidings which they had to preach, and to go into the most distant lands to repeat the story over and over again. It was their province and their duty to tell the guilty man who was lost in sin, that in the same manner so would he be purged and purified by the Great Saviour who had died for him. There was the unceasing obligation laid upon them—and it continues from age to age—of publishing the Gospel as the story of Christ himself; the things done for the guilty, and the things that he is able and willing to do for the believing. These facts contained the glad tidings of salvation, and under the accompanying power of the Holy Ghost, makes it "the power of God unto salvation." But these tidings could only be called glad in a moral and spiritual sense—for there were no glad news in the sufferings of Christ and his holy Apostles considered abstractly. But when it was viewed spiritually, how different was the case! Every action in the life of suffering of the Saviour, showed itself powerful as the means towards man's deliverance from the bondage of sin and death; that beyond suffering, and sorrows, and affliction, and death, there would be a happiness in the world to come. That wonderful power of the Redeemer was shown in the bursting of the bars of death, and in his rising in triumphant glory from the darkness of the tomb. This spoke powerfully for the redemption of man. There was no longer seen the humble and suffering witness of the truth, but the triumphant leader of the armies of God, treading the wine-press of Divine justice on behalf of man. The moment that brings in Christ as the representative God, the whole history becomes instinct with Gospel power. What the law could not do for man through the weakness of human flesh, that hath God done for the human race through Jesus Christ.

The reverend gentleman then spoke of the nature of Christ, showing his equality with the Father in the Godhead. What character save God himself dared say, as the lowly Jesus said to Martha, "I am the resurrection and the life." The highest archangel of God becomes a blasphemer if he made use of words like these. "I will not give my glory to another," said the mighty Jehovah ages before these words were uttered upon earth; and nothing but the essential Divinity of Christ can interpret their meaning. The reverend gentleman then alluded to the peculiar trusts of the Unitarians, and boldly condemned them. A false philosophy might set up notions which had no ground in God's word, but this could not prevail against the truth. The Mahometans, in their defence of the unity of the Deity, almost went as far as was necessary to cover the ground. It was enough to shock the Christian when he reflected on the miserable phantasies which would give the Divine Saviour no higher place in the scheme of redemption than that of a mere man. No! it could not be. For when He came into the world it was said, "Let all the angels of God worship him," and "thy throne, oh God, is forever and ever;" and these sounds were taken up by the angels with their celestial trumpets. He then spoke of the various sufferings of Christ and his triumph over the powers of darkness, for, at his resurrection, he said in effect, "Look to me and be saved, all ye ends of the earth—for I am God, and there is none else." And thus the Christian, with the soul of a patient child believes, while the anxious spirit folds its wings like a weary dove, and lays itself softly down at Jesus' feet. Nor were the sufferings of the Saviour mere manifestations. Every step of his eventful life was necessary to the great plan of salvation.

In conclusion, the Reverend gentleman spoke emphatically on the duties of the ministers of the Church of God. They were not mere lecturers for men's gratification. Such an office was too mean. They were ambassadors for Christ, or else they were impostors. They were divinely called and sent, or else they were miserable hypocrites, ready to be spewed out of the mouth of an avenging Savior; to those who believed they were a savor of life unto life, and to the unbelieving a savor of death unto death. Standing firmly on the ground of this office they prayed mankind to be reconciled to God, that as little children they might be made partakers of Heaven. The word Gospel was a wonderful term. It was the cry of heralds calling on the multitude to listen on the approach of the King; to preach, to tell, to proclaim the message was a plain and an awful one: "He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved. He that believeth not shall be damned." He dared not interpret these words; the solemnity spoke for itself He blessed God for the occasion that had brought them together that day for consecrating that church to God for the proclamation of salvation. Long may the ministry appointed to watch over them, dear to him in the hope of his calling as a beloved son, be spared to declare those undying truths of the blessed Gospel of God, and may the time soon approach when there shall be no more estrangement, but all may be gathered into the Saviour's bosom, and made partakers of his glory. "Take heed, then, that ye keep your lights burning, making your calling and election sure."

The discourse was listened to attentively, and at the termination Dr. TYNG pronounced the benediction, and the service was ended.

In the afternoon and evening two other services were performed, and the church was well atteuded on both occasions.

Post-Office Notions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public buildings of New-York ought to be imposing and beautiful. The City of New-York owes something to her own rank and dignity, and something to the arts. If the public buildings of a city are of a high order, the growing city will spring up in better taste. Fine buildings make a beautiful city, and a beautiful city attracts visitors. Visitors bring wealth and trade. To be a fine and imposing structure the Post-Office must be a *detached* building. Detached, also, as one guard against fire. Who can tell the value of the millions of letters sometimes lying within her walls? That piece of waste ground opposite Burton's old Theatre would be a good site. The angle of the Park, near the Astor House, is a vortex of omnibuses and carts.

Yours respectfully,
REALLY A MERCHANT.

A Despondent View of Affairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are correct in your remarks on the "Staten Island Rioters," but is it not a sad commentary on our institutions and the moral instinct of our people, to say that twelve men cannot be found amongst us who will agree that crime shall be punished? Let us prate no more about Education or Churches or Bibles, or the ignorance and immorality of European nations. Our own society is rotten and ignorant beyond all others. C.

Acknowledgments.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Please acknowledge receipt of the following additional contributions for the relief of the Yellow-Fever patients under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association, New-Orleans. The funds have been paid over by telegraph, as received, that the Association might have the use of them at the earliest moment;

From T. Otis Le Roy & Co.	$50
From Robert & Williams	50
From Allen, McLean & Buckley	50
From W. S. & C. H. Thompson	50
From Phelps, Dodge & Co.	50
From M. Morgan & Son	50
From R. R., $5—Virginian, $5	10
Total	310
Previously acknowledged	1,000
Total	$1,310

Respectfully, BENEDICT & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-street.

☞ The Light Guard, Captain GARLAND, are an independent corps no longer, but Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, as will be noticed from the annexed Special Order from General Head-quarters:

SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 168.
GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Sept. 16, 1858.

Company I, Captain JOHN R. GARLAND commanding, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment and Third Brigade, is hereby transferred to the Seventy-first Regiment and First Brigade, and will hereafter be distinguished in such Seventy-first Regiment by the letter A. Captain GARLAND will, on receipt of these orders, report, in writing, to Colonel A. S. VOSBURGH, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, for duty with his Company in such Regiment.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, respectively, of such Company, are hereby required to uniform and equip within six months from the date of these orders, in strict conformity with the orders establishing the uniform and equipments for the Seventy-first Regiment. After which date the Commandant of the Regiment will report to the General Head-quarters the names of the officers, and to the General of his Brigade the names of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Companies deficient in or deviating from the requirements of such uniform order, to the end that the same may be enforced by process of martial law.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
FREDK. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

☞ **Gwynne & Day's**
BANK-NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS,

Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks. No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.

All persons residing in this City or Brooklyn, who wish to be served with the REGISTER, can have it left regularly at their places of business by sending their addresses to the proprietors.

PRICES TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.	
Weekly	$2 50 per annum.
Semi-Monthly	$1 25 per annum.
PRICES TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.	
Weekly	$2 00
Semi-Monthly	1 00
Monthly	50

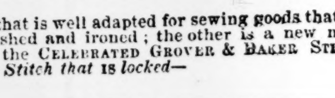
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

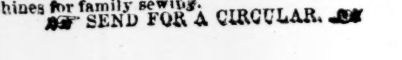
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.



This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company**—No. 495 Broadway, sell the two best Machines in use—one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH,



a stitch that is well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be washed and ironed; the other is a new machine, making the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—or, *h e Lock Stitch that* is *locked—*

This machine is a great improvement upon all previous Machines for family sewing.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

☞ **The Autumn Hat.**

WARNOCK & CO.

Invite gentlemen to their exhibition of
FALL AND WINTER HATS,
designed respectively for the AGED, the MODERATE, and the FASHIONABLE, and finished in a manner worthy of their reputation.

GEM OF THE SEASON.

The YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT is peculiarly adapted and charmingly attractive.

SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS, convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.

WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Meyer's**
MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER.
☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
TO ERADICATE
AND DESTROY
BUGS, RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, ANTS, MUSQUITOES, MOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

Depôt No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and for sale by all respectable druggists.

☞ **Fine Arts.**
WINTERHALTER'S CELEBRATED
FLORINDE,

With other fine pictures of French artists, such as C. L. Muller, Jsambert, Compte, Calix, L'enfant de Metz, Fichel, Beaume, &c., &c., now on exhibition. Admission 25 cents.

GOUPIL & CO.,
(M. Knoedler, successor.)

☞ **Fashion Course, L. I.**—The great four-mile race, this afternoon, comes off at 2¼ o'clock. A boat leaves the foot of Fulton-st. at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the latter in time for the passengers to witness the four-mile race. Gentlemen having time to spare are advised to take the 10 o'clock boat, to avoid the crowd. The steamboat connects with the cars of the Flushing Railroad at Hunter's Point.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles,** and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.

Singer's Black Sewing Silk from $6 85 to $7 87½ per ℔.
Gurney's Black Sewing Silk from $7 35 to $8 13 per ℔.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Printing Ink,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
at
No. 24 Beekman-st.,
New-York.
JOHN G. LIGHTBODY

Is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of PRINTING INK, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat and railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink, also a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and other cities and towns in the United States.

☞ **Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair** Renovator, is offered to the public as the result of numerous chemical experiments, which have tested its excellency. Its effects are diametrically opposite to those of most other substances entering into the composition of hair preparations, deleterious in their properties, and doing injury permanently. This excellent preparation obviates baldness, restores the hair injured by age or ill health, with a new growth, and beautifies the whole head with fine glossy hair. Sold by all druggists, and at JULES HAUEL & CO.'S, Philadelphia. A twholesale in New-York by Cary, Howard & Sanger, Chambers-st., and at retail by Fred. V. Rushton, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Peaches, Tomatoes, &c., may be** preserved in Spratt's Patent Cans in a fresh state, with all their natural flavor. These cans have received more premiums than any other self-sealing cans in the world, and are acknowledged by all to be the most safe and reliable. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, sole proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st.

N. B.—Goods delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

☞ **Fairbanks' Scales, the Legal Standard.** More than one hundred different modifications are now made, suited to the wants of
RAILROAD COMPANIES, COAL DEALERS,
MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS,
and all others who require a
DURABLE AND ACCURATE SCALE.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

☞ **Our Unrivaled Assortment**
OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
For the Fall trade is now opening and will be sold
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **French Traveling Bags and**
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TOILET CASES,
of new and unique designs.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Gentlemen's Linen**
Made to order. Gentlemen in want of good-fitting, well-made shirts, are invited to call and get measured.
D. W. CANFIELD, No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome, at Crosby & Williams.

☞ **Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cog**nac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Carminium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbeth, Bismuth, Malva Flower, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **To Lumber Dealers.**—Situation wanted by a man thoroughly familiar with all its details, buying, selling, keeping books, &c., with an experience of ten years in the city trade and a large acquaintance among consumers. To any party wishing to extend or commence a trade would prove a valuable auxiliary. Address M. L., Box No. 208, *Times* Office.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c, Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Fever and Ague Cured.**
WYNKOOP'S TONIC
is a certain remedy. One trial will prove it. Depot No. 63 Liberty-st.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere, Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ **Under-Shirts, Drawers, &c.**—All sizes, in Wool, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Cashmere, Saxony, &c. Also, the Extra Heavy Ribbed Scotch Goods at very low Prices, Wholesale or Retail.

IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ **Dr. Glover's New Truss retains the most** difficult Hernia, gives more comfort, and perfects more cures than any other elastic stockings, shoulder-braces and belts. No. 4 Ann-st.

MARRIED.

SANDERSON—PARKER.—In this City, on Sunday, May 30, at the M. E. Parsonage, No. 123 East 27th-st., by the Rev. Thos. G. Osborn, THOMAS M. SANDERSON to JULIA D. PARKER, both of this City.

WALKER—WILLISTON.—In Brattleboro', Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 16, GEORGE LEON WALKER, of Pittsford, Vt., to MARIA WILLISTON, daughter of N. B. Williston, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

NEVINS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 25, Mr. CHRISTOPHER NEVINS, of consumption, aged 32 years and 4 months.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother, No. 266 7th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

JUST.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 25, JEMIMA, wife of John Just, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 West 37th-st., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

WILSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 26, after a short and severe illness, SARAH, the wife of William Wilson, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) from her late residence, No. 157½ Bowery, at 2 P. M.

ANDREWS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 24, at the residence of her brother-in-law, D. E. Gavit, Esq., Miss MARIETTA E. ANDREWS, in the 37th year of her age.

Her remains were removed to Albany for interment.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 25, BENJAMIN P., eldest son of Dr. J. C. Sullivan, in his 27th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 110 West 36th-st., this (Monday) morning.

MCLAREN.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 24, ROBERT A., son of Robert A. and Margaret M. McLaren, aged 21 months and 18 days.

MCCREADY.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 25, Mrs. JANE CAMPBELL, widow of Andrew McCready, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Hegeman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her grandson, Dr. James S. Cooper, No. 90 East 22d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Fishkill for interment on Tuesday morning.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, Sept. 26, SAMUEL C., only son of William H. and Frances F. Butler, aged 15 years and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the First M. E. Church, South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COFFIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 26, CHARLOTTE COFFIN, widow of the late William Coffin, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, W. J. Coffin, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 392 Pacific-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MITCHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 26, Mrs. ELIZA MITCHELL, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Cumberland-st., near Green-av., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

HILL.—In Somerville, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 17, of consumption, MARY A. G., wife of Lavoisier Hill, and daughter of the Hon. D. A. Gregg, of Derry, N. H., in the 26th year of her age.

☞ Boston and Baltimore papers will please copy.

STEDMAN.—In Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 22, CHARLES J. STEDMAN, of the firm of Carlisle & Stedman, formerly of this City, in the 47th year of his age.

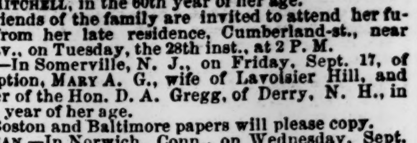
It is an excellent machine.—*New-York Express.*

They make a firm and reliable stitch.—*Ladies' Companion.*

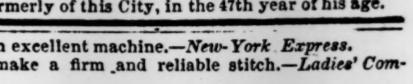
No family should be without one.—*Sunday Times.*

BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, USING A SHUTTLE.

Diagram of the shuttle,



one making the Lock Stitch.
Diagram of the Stitch,



which is approved by those practically acquainted with sewing machines, for the reason that it is the
ONLY STITCH THAT CANNOT BE RAVELED.
The peculiar advantage in using the
RECIPROCATING SHUTTLE
to produce this stitch, is that the Machine sews a TIGHTER SEAM than ANY OTHER without drawing or puckering the goods.

Call, see and examine.
Principal office, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Send for a circular.
Local agents wanted. Address care Box No. 2,841 Post-Office, New-York.

GENUINE
ATLANTIC CABLE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 247 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
that they have secured a sufficient quantity
of the
ATLANTIC CABLE
to
supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir o this, the most remarkable event of the age, and
so that it shall not be cumbersome, we
have mounted it up to be worn as
Charms or Watch Keys.

In Brass	for 15 cents each
In Silver	for 50 cents each
In Gold	for $1 50 to $5 each

We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however, we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

LEVER'S NEW BOOK,
DAVENPORT DUNN;
A MAN OF OUR DAY,

Is published this day and for sale at F. A. BRADY'S, No. 126 Nassau-st., and by all other booksellers and news agents in the City and elsewhere.

DAVENPORT DUNN;
A MAN OF OUR DAY.
By CHARLES LEVER, Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Harry Lorrequer," etc. With beautiful Illustrations by "Phiz." Price 50 cents.

We have also just issued a new and uniform edition of the other works of CHARLES LEVER, as follows:

CHARLES LEVER'S WORKS,
All neatly done up in paper covers.

Charles O'Malley; price 50 cents.
Harry Lorrequer; price 50 cents.
Horace Templeton; price 50 cents.
Tom Burke of Ours; price 50 cents.
Arthur O'Leary; price 50 cents.
Jack Hinton, the Guardsman; price 50 cent.
The Knight of Gwynne; price 50 cents.
Kate O'Donohue; price 50 cents.
Con Cregan, the Irish Gil Blas; price 50 cents.
Davenport Dunn, a Man of our Day; price 50 cents.

PUBLISHED BY
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
to whom all orders must come addressed.

MOREHEAD'S
MAGNETIC PLASTER.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER.

The best and cheapest Household Remedy in the WORLD. Simple and pleasant in its application, certain and effectual in its results. A beautiful, scientific, and external Curative, applicable for the relief of Pain at any time, in any place, in any part of the human system, under all circumstances. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if Pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the Pain is vanished. The Plaster magnetizes the Pain away, and PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED. Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every kind, down even to Corns, are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and, with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. To each and all it will prove a Balm and a Blessing. Its use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Its price is within reach of all—rich or poor—all may have it, and all should have it who are sick and suffering in any way.

Put up in air-tight tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price 25 cents a box, with plain and full directions.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Inventor and Proprietor, No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.

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NOTICE.

The undersigned are preparing a catalogue of houses for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, and also of lots for sale by private contract. Parties desirous of availing themselves of this mode of publication, will please furnish description and prices, either in person or by letter. Catalogues will be ready for distribution by Oct. 10. Sales of real estate at auction on any day required. Regular days for auction sales of stocks every Wednesday and Saturday.

JACOB S. BAKER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

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YALE'S PATENT NIGHT LATCHES.
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FRONT-DOOR LOCKS, WITH SAFE
NIGHT-LATCH AND PLATED KNOBS.
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The variety and style exhibited in this department is large.
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APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,
FOR OCTOBER.
CONTENTS OF OCTOBER NUMBER:

I.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY of S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway; with Phrenological Delineation of character by Fowler & Wells.
II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS. Time Tables—Ohio and Mississippi Railway—Presentation of a Service of Plate to E. B. Phelps, Esq., Superintendent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railway.
III.—NEW INVENTIONS. Railway Superstructures—New Mode of Laying Rails—New Steam-Valve—Improved Bridges, &c.
IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL. Oad tu the Rale Rod—A Peice of Ye Atlantic Cable, &c.
V.—UNITED STATES TIME INDICATOR, showing the difference of time between the different cities of the United States, including San Francisco, Trinity Bay, Valentia Bay and London, England. Illustrated by twenty-five dials.
VI.—NEW MAP. Showing the position of the Atlantic Telegraph; also showing the route to Europe, California and Fraser's River.
VII.—THROUGH ROUTE MAPS representing the principal routes from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, to the West and South.
VIII.—SIXTY MAPS, representing the principal Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.
IX.—ONE LARGE STEEL-PLATE MAP, representing Railways in actual operation.
X.—INDEX OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES, in connection with Telegraphs and Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.
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THE GREAT FALL, "NIAGARA,"
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The Magnetic Salve induces the most refreshing sleep without the ill effects of ordinary opiates. A plaster of it on the breast, and one pill of it, is all that is needed. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by Druggists, also, at Willet's Music Store, No. 335 Broadway.

TO CHEMICAL STUDENTS.—DR. DOREMUS will be prepared to receive private students in Chemistry, at his Laboratories, on and after MONDAY, Sept. 23. Apply at No. 70 Union-place. The practical course on TOXICOLOGY, by Dr. B. L. BUDD, will commence in the Laboratory at the "N. Y. Medical College," East 13th-st., on MONDAY NEXT, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMSBURG FLOUR AND GRAIN BAG MANUFACTORY.—Depot No. [illegible] West-st., corner of Murray New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE,

Edited by R. C. McCormick,
Ready for October.
CONTENTS:
JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.
MR. BAILEY'S NEW PALACE.
EPIGRAMMATIC TABLE.
HOW WE RIDE.
FISH IN THE PARLOR.
RANDOM READINGS.
EDITORIAL NOTES—Lectures—Chirography—Laughter.
THE EVENT OF THE AGE—Literature.
TRANSACTIONS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.
Terms $1 50 per annum; 15 cents single copy.
N. A. CALKINS, PUBLISHER,
No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.—We propose to issue, on the 1st day of October next, the second number of THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. It will be issued monthly hereafter, and devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile public, on the following plan:

I. It will contain full reports of the MARKETS, with such other COMMERCIAL and MONEY INTELLIGENCE as shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.

II. It will be sent without charge by mail, postage prepaid, to 50,000 COUNTRY MERCHANTS who buy goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston. The names will be selected by Messrs. McKillop & Wood, from those recorded on the books of their Commercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50,000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable thus to address.

III. The total expense will be defrayed by MERCANTILE ADVERTISING, for which ONE DOLLAR per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains therefor.

It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants alone, and will contain no other matter than such as is adapted to their wants. We have every facility for making a MERCANTILE ADVERTISER that will deserve the approbation of Merchants, and we respectfully invite their coöperation. Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
NEW-YORK, September, 1858. No. 154 Nassau-st.

NEW BOOKS

FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.

COOPER GENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.

A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.

Published Saturday, Sept. 11.

LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo, cloth.

Published Saturday, Sept. 18.

ORACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.

To be followed on Saturday, Sept. 25, by

GRACE TRIUMPHANT, A BRIEF MEMOIR OF JOHN FLEMING. By a Teacher. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 2.

HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business: Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 9.

HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 16.

MRS. COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 23.

KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, October 30.

A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.

On Saturday, November 6.

UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. ROBERT J. PARVIN, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday November, 13.

ALLIS FAMILY; or Scenes of Western Life, 18mo, cloth.

DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.

On Saturday, November 20.

THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, November 27.

OSHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.

Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 375 Broadway, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 14, 1858.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE Commonwealth of Kentucky being directed by law to "recommend the class books to be used in the Common Schools" of the State, and feeling well assured that the system of Arithmetic of Professor DODD—late Professor in the State Normal School—is the one best adapted for teaching that important science, do hereby recommend its general use in said schools. By order of the Board.
JOHN D. MATTHEWS, Sup't of Public Instruction.
JAMES HARLAN, Attorney-General.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

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12mo. 291 pp. Price 45 cents.
DODD'S HIGH SCHOOL ARITHMETIC.
12mo. 364 pp. Price 84 cents.
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12mo. 237 pp. Price $1.
DODD'S TRIGONOMETRY, WITH TABLES,
Will be published in a few days.
PRATT, OAKLEY & CO., Publishers,
No. 21 Murray-st., New-York.

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ADVENTURES OF CAPT. BONNEVILLE,
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Seven volumes are now ready.

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NOW READY.
ELDORADO; Adventures in the PATH OF EMPIRE.
12mo, with two plates. $1 25.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 506 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS, Duane-st.

NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the name of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and Individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 600 pages and furnished to subscribers at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The coöperation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO., Room No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.

The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO. 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER AND BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, as first-class cook, as waiter and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

FARMERS AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers and others, at the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 134 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SERVANTS.—GOOD DOMESTICS, WHOSE CHARacter and qualifications have been thoroughly investigated; also, a number of German and French girls, can be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady, speaking the German and French languages, in attendance.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.
Gold Watches from $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman a situation as chambermaid and to do clear starching; is experienced in French fluting or plain sewing; no objection to make herself generally useful, if required. Good reference given. Call or address A. B., No. 91 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE AND highly-recommended girls, situations as cook and chambermaid; the cook understands all kinds of meat, poultry, fish, game, pastry, jellies, &c.; the chambermaid would assist as nurse or waitress; is a good plain seamstress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman wishes to engage in a respectable private family as cook, and to assist with the washing; would be willing to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. City reference given. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., corner 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, who is a Protestant, a situation to take charge of one or two young children, and instruct them in the first rudiments of English. Any lady, requiring the services of a faithful nurse, may address Advertiser, for three days, Box No. 2,454 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, a Protestant, to cook; is a good baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, INtelligent colored girls; one is an excellent meat and pastry cook; understands her business perfectly in every particular and style; the other is a good chambermaid, waitress or nurse; the best of City reference given; call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as child's nurse; is most excellent in the care of a babe; can give the best of reference from her present employer, where she can be seen. Apply at No. 37 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread baker, good washer and ironer; has good references from her last place; can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 East 31st-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress. Application can be made at No. 150 Henry-st., Brooklyn, where she is at present employed.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Has the best City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 138 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st.; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid by a young woman who fully understands her business, and can be well recommended by parties with whom she has lived; can be seen from 9 till 3 at No. 153 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT, respectable, young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting or as nurse and chambermaid. Has good City references. Call at No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, willing to travel to California or Europe; can take good care of children at sea; can furnish the best of references; can be seen till engaged, at No. 2 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 240 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the paper store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer; has two years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 98 Christopher-st., front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women: one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress. Also by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at the candy store No. 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, FOURTEEN years of age, a situation to assist in chamberwork or waiting in a respectable family, or would assist in housework. Call at No. 163 East 26th-st., two doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WET NURSE, who has a babe five months old; good references will be given. Call at the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as children's nurse, seamstress or chambermaid. Call at No. 146 McDougal-st., where she is permitted to refer and where her sister is now living.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROtestant, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats and poultry baking and pastry. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or as first-rate laundress. Good City references from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 2 1st-st., near the Bowery, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable girl who can be seen at her present place No. 58 West 11th-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper or seamstress; is competent to fill either situation. Call at No. 51 Eldridge-st. Reference given and required.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a child to wetnurse at her own residence. Inquire at No. 128 West 20th-st., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable single young man—a Protestant—who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, has no objection to City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business, also, the management of horses under all diseases; has no objection to wait at table, if necessary; is a first-rate driver; has the best of City and country references. Address or call for two days at No. 27 Christie-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY and competent Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver, clean and tidy about his work, or would take a place as porter; is willing to make himself useful in every capacity; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business, including the management of a good green-house and grapery; an Englishman; his wife could act as cook or laundress, &c., if required; ages about 30; would be found an industrious couple, with good recommendations. Address B. THOMAS, Box No. 137, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, STUdent of Pelouse and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Chemist (analytical and practical) in a manufactory of chemical products, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

WANTED—WORK AND A LIVING.—A YOUNG man who has some knowledge of books and stationery would like a situation in that or any respectable business. Most satisfactory reference. Address BOOKS, Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man; can give the best of City references as to his character and capability; would have no objection to take care of a gentleman's place in the country. Call, or address, No. 18 Beaver-st., for two days.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT, BY A book-keeper who has two or three hours to spare every evening, in keeping a set of books, &c., not requiring more than that amount of time. Address F., Box No. 2,669 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has four years' reference from England, likewise good City reference. No objection to the country. Address R. T., No. 80 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, (single man,) who understands farming and the management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address SWISS FARMER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THREE YEARS' REFERENCE.—A man wants a situation as coachman, with the above reference; is a good and careful driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN RECENTLY from London, a situation as waiter in a private family; speaks French and Italian; would travel with a gentleman to any part. Address, by note, for two days, to Madison-square Post-office, for J. H. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE hardware house, by a young man, having over five years' experience in the City Retail trade. Good reference. Address J. B., Box 1,979 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A CLERK, BY A Scotchman under 50, desirous of a change. Reference to his present employers and others. Address L. S., Box No. 9 Post-office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN TO ASSIST IN A FIRSTclass grocery store, a knowledge of the business not absolutely necessary; one who can loan $600 on first-rate security, can have a permanent situation and a salary of $1,000 per annum. Apply at No. 81 Nassau-st., room No. 4, second floor.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A COMPEtent woman as chambermaid and laundress. Also, an experienced children's maid and seamstress who can take the whole charge of cutting and fitting children's clothes and who can embroider. Call at No. 47 West 19th-st., on Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. A Protestant woman, not under 25 years of age, who has always been accustomed to the care of children, with good City references, may call on Monday, before 12 o'clock, at No. 39 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; A PROTESTANT young woman who thoroughly understands her business, and is used to a furnace, with good City references, may call before 12 o'clock on Monday, at No. 39 West 17th-st.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally, or by letter, at the above address.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,

No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place. The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. A school for the complete instruction of a limited number of boys in the art of study. Circulars at the school rooms.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, opened its Sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

This is a Private High School, furnishing the pupil with a solid and finished education. Numerous counting-houses of this City, as well as many colleges, can testify to the thoroughness with which pupils of this Institution have, during the past fifteen years, completed their academic course. The location is unsurpassed. The Principals, who devote themselves to supervision and instruction, erected and arranged the building expressly for the institution. They employ ten accomplished professors and teachers.

The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys at a distance to and from the school.

Students preparing for the Sophomore Class of College have just commenced the Freshmen Course. Classes in Surveying and higher Mathematics generally, are in process of formation. Those in French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing and Painting are already arranged.

One of the Principals takes special charge of the younger scholars, who are received under superior advantages at seven years of age. An effectual method for acquiring a correct use of English and of eradicating all errors in spelling is in successful operation.

The building is well ventilated throughout, and pupils of all the departments enjoy at the recesses, cheerful open-air exercise in the retired playground of Washington-square.

Parents are particularly invited to visit this unique establishment during its daily sessions, and witness the character and mode of the instruction imparted. Circulars procured at the Institute and at the Broadway bookstores contain full particulars. Acquaintances of its present patrons are referred to them for reliable information.

Rev. George Potts, D. D.,
Rev. Charles Fletcher,
Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,
Hon. Wm. Tucker,
Joseph Worster, M. D.,
Jas. C. Forrester, M. D.,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,
Mr. John H. Abeel,
Mr. Robert Allen,
William M. Allen, Esq.,
Mr. Henry A. Allen,
Mr. H. V. Allien,
Mr. Julien L. Allien,
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold,
Mr. James L. Babbit,
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.,
Mr. Jas. R. Bartholomew,
Mr. Abram Bassford,
Mr. S. M. Beard,
Mrs. F. J. Beck,
Mr. S. S. Bell,
Mr. Samuel J. Berry,
Mr. Henry Bertholf,
Mr. Charles Bliven,
Mr. B. W. S. Bonsall,
Mr. E. C. Boughton,
Mr. G. A. Bradbrook,
Mr. Geo. W. Brainerd,
Mr. Melancthon Burr,
Mrs. George Bussell,
Mr. Henry Butler,
Mr. Ira Campbell,
Mr. John Castree,
Mr. Amos M. Chase,
Mr. Matthias Clark,
Mr. Thos. J. Coleman,
Mr. Chas. L. Cornish,
Mr. John M. Corwin,
Capt. K. Couillard,
Mr. Wm. A. Cummings,
Mr. Horace H. Day,
Mr. Moreau Delano,
Mr. John Devoe,
Mr. Nelson Duckworth,
Mr. Amos T. Dwight,
Mr. Justus E. Earl,
Mr. James Elmore,
Mr. Joseph Evans,
Mr. Lyman Farwell,
Mrs. F. A. Field,
Mr. Geo. W. Fordham,
Mr. John Foster,
Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler,
Mr. Abraham Frazee,
Mr. F. A. Gerhard,
Mrs. Geo. Gowan,
Mr. John Gray,
Mr. Christopher Gwyer,
Mr. James E. Hadden,
Mr. James Hardley,
Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
Mr. Geo. B. Hartson,
Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
Mr. Albert Havemeyer,
Mr. Dewitt C. Hays,
Mr. Henry Hebberd,
Mr. John B. Hillyer,
Mr. Frank Holfins,
Mr. B. H. Howell,
Mr. James S. Hull,
Mr. Orren Hutchinson,
Mr. Theodore Hyatt,
Mr. E. O. Jenkins,
Mr. William Johnson,
Mr. Denis Julien,
Mr. Treadwell Ketcham,
Mr. W. Eli Kidd,
Mr. Rufus S. King,
Mr. Thomas Kimball,
Mr. Jeremiah Lambert,
Mr. E. O. Lamson,
Mr. Richard D. Lathrop,
Mr. Frank Leslie,
Mr. John Levy,
Mr. Theon Losee,
Mr. Wm. N. McIntire,
Mr. Wm. R. McKimm,
Capt. T. G. Merwin,
Mr. Daniel Messmore,
Mr. James Moorhead,
Mr. Hymen Nelson,
Mr. James H. Noe,
Mr. C. L. Norton,
Mr. William Palon,
Mr. Courtlandt Palmer,
Mr. Theodore Payne,
Mr. Samuel Perry,
Mr. Stephen Philbin,
Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Mr. Jos. D. Powers,
Mr. Francis Price,
Mr. James Price,
Mr. David Quackenbush,
Mr. Richd. A. Reading,
Mr. Josiah Richards,
Mr. Philip I. Ronk,
Mrs. Ellen Russell,
Mr. Rufus Sanger,
Mr. B. L. Schmidt,
Mr. Henry J. Seaman,
Mr. Robert Sears,
Mrs. C. M. Sill,
Mr. John R. Simon,
Mr. John D. Sloat,
Mr. George Smith,
Mr. Daniel L. Starr,
Mr. James L. Stewart,
Mrs. Hannah Stiles,
Mr. Henry Stokes,
Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan,
Mr. Frederick Talcott,
Mr. G. R. Terrett,
Mr. James P. Thomas,
Mr. John M. Tilford,
Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Mr. Amos Trowbridge,
Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen,
Mr. Charles L. Vose,
Mr. Alanson Wallingford,
Mr. Edwin Wayte,
Mr. Homer White,
Mr. Charles A. Whitney,
Mr. E. P. Winans.
Mr. J. C. Withington.

All of whom have had sons in this Institution from one to nine years.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
JAMES FANNING, A. M., } Principals.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S FRENCH INSTITUTION—No. 181 Macdougal-st., ecorner of Clinton-place. Boys are admitted only under 14 years of age. A junior class directed by Mme. Lespinasse. English taught by two Professors, English by birth and education.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 1,082 Broadway, above 31st-st. This school, long and well known as offering peculiar facilities for thorough educational training, both English and classical, is now in session.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT, Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d-st.—JOHN GOSMAN, Principal. School reopens Monday, Sept. 13. References, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A French class for grown-up young ladies meets from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at $15 per quarter.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school-room.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on Sept. 15. ISAAC. G. HUBBS, Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Classical, and Commercial Departments Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

L. KIEFFER'S DRAWING AND PAINTING classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 45 Bleecker-st., east side of Broadway; gives, also, instruction at private houses.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., on door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN WILL reopen their School at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WAYLAND WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, No. 250 West 32d-st.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young Misses, reopens Sept. 13, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 69 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS DIETZ WILL REOPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, No. 101 West 36th-st. Rector—The Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A boarding-house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway; Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.
H. M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
G. M. KREBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Morris Female Institute, open for the last ten years to boarding and day scholars, will be resumed on Monday, Oct. 4, for the reception of boarding pupils only; a limited number of whom will be received.

It will be the object of the Principal to render this an agreeable home for those committed to her care, as well as to furnish facilities for a thorough, accomplished and Christian education. She will be assisted by an experienced teacher, graduate of South Hadley, also, a French teacher residing in the family.

A deduction will be made from the bills of the daughters of Clergymen, and those preparing to teach.

For further particulars see circulars, which may be had by applying to the Principal.
MORRISTOWN, Sept. 7, 1858. Miss J. A. SEELEY.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—REV. E. SEYMOUR PRINCIPAL.—This Boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on Monday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home, and to afford the best facilities for the improvement of the mind and heart. Experienced teachers are employed in the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or on application to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c.; or $350 and no extras. For further information apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S MUSIC ROOMS, NO. 288 Bowery, will be open on and after MONDAY, for new pupils on the piano-forte, violin, flute, guitar, &c.; $10 for 24 private lessons; $6 for class. Application may also be made at his rooms, No. 27 6th-av., on Monday and Thursday, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A free class for gentlemen and boys will be organized on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Free for all.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING OR ARITHMETIC—To prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has a few vacant seats for afternoon and evening, which may be secured this day at only $10 for a full course. Regular terms, $25. N. B.—Morning session from 9 to 12, to prepare boys for business. Two private desks vacant.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPing, Arithmetic, &c., Nos. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies or gentlemen having neglected these essentials, can receive class or strictly private lessons at hours suiting their convenience. From Ex-Governor Sprague, R. I.: "I cheerfully recommend Mr. Paine as a skillful teacher of the art of writing."

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

DRAWING AND PAINTING ACADEMY now open for the reception of pupils. Classes for ladies and gentlemen in drawing, pastel, and oil-paintings, with new facilities. For circulars, call at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or at Prof. S. SCHUSTER'S, No. 782 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUItion of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute; Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year Monday, Sept. 6.
J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

MRS. MACAULEY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys, at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzray-place, No. 183 West 28th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st.—will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, A. M., and F. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 399 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. For particulars, see Circular.

J. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 13.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 13. B. A. SMITH, Principal.

E. KERKSEIG INFORMS HIS PUPILS that he has resumed his lessons on the Piano. Address No. 168 West 21st-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY, A NATIVE OF Paris, daughter of a Protestant clergyman, desires a situation as governess in a private family, to teach French, Music and Drawing. Has no objection to go to the South. Best references given and required. Address S. T. F., Box No. 2,255 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, BY a recent graduate of a New-England College, occupation for half a day, as teacher in a family or school, or to do general writing. The best references given. Address A. B., Box No. 323, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS WILLING TO teach the elementary branches of English, and rudiments of Latin, for his instruction and board, is wanted in a boarding and day school. Address TEACHER, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY RESIDING A FEW miles from this City, a governess to give instruction in English, French and useful knowledge. Address Box No. 1,326 Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching to go to Virginia to teach English branches, Latin, French, piano and guitar music; salary $400 with expenses. Address Prof. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUM heads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE, Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Scottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cœur," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best method of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York:
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room, or at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

MUSICAL.

WANTED.—A SOPRANO SINGER WISHES TO form an engagement with a Protestant church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address L. W., Box No. 180 *Times* office.

AN ALTO, WHO HAS GIVEN PERFECT satisfaction in her last engagement, desires an engagement. Unexceptionable reference given. Address ALTO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS. —Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $160. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND melodeons are to be found at 333 Broadway. In depth of tone and durability they are not to be excelled. Prices low. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for pianos. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. All kinds of music and musical books, musical instruments and merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Very popular music, "Palace Garden Polka" and "Swinging Schottische."

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, a sacrifice; French action, dolce pedals, diagonal bar, arch brace, rare repeating power, easy touch, rich, powerful tone, finished with round corners, fluted legs and fruit, &c., rich serpentine bottom with double carvings, City makers, two years warranted, short time in use, is without spot or blemish, is a superb instrument. Price will be made to suit a cash purchaser. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M., for three days. Has box for shipping.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED pianos, at prices according to the times. New-York and second-hand pianos cheaper than ever before offered. Great bargains in melodeons. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers. Second-hand pianos for $60, $100, $110. Pianos to let. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. E. THOMPSON, No. 499 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

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$4 COTTAGE BEDSTEADS. $4
Children's Bedsteads, with Sides, Cribs, Cradles, Trundles, &c. Mattresses of all kinds, cheap, at No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
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MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

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JEWELRY VERY LOW.
All descriptions of gold jewelry for sale at retail, at less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail.
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, PHAETON, WAGON AND Harness. Price $400. Horse, sorrel, 7 years old, 15½ hands high; sound, kind and gentle in harness and under the saddle; stands without tying, and is very powerful. Wagon built by J. R. Lawrence & Co., Broadway, New-York; has been used for less than four months, and is in perfect order. Apply at WILSON'S Stable, 10th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., or at 56 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME ROCKAWAY Carriage, for one or two horses, with plate glass, &c., almost new; two light wagons, with tops; one sleigh, robes, bells, blankets, &c.; light single and double harness. Inquire at private stable No. 187 East 17th-st., near 1st-av. The stable, suitable for three horses, to let.

FOR SALE—A PHYSICIAN'S ESTABLISHMENT —Phaeton, horse, (fine breed,) harness, blankets, &c., all in good order, will be sold cheap, separate or together. Apply to A. LENTS, stabler, corner Broadway and 27th-st.; will remain until sold.

$125—FOR SALE—A FAMILY CARRIAGE and a set of silver-mounted double harness, for the above sum. Can be seen at Wm. H. Miles' stables, No. 52 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.
F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

BOARDING.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for the Winter. House first-class, and near the ferries. Apply at No. 48 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two single gentlemen can be accommodated with neatly furnished apartments and good board with a small family, (adults,) who will endeavor to make their guests comfortable and at home. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE whole or part of second floor, consisting of three rooms, with bath-room, &c., for a family or two or three single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at No. 189 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant Park.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, or a small family, can be accommodated for the Winter with handsomely-furnished rooms by the owner of the house No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Terms very moderate. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a respectable private family. The comforts of a home can be enjoyed, and the terms will be moderate. Gas and pantry in the room. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, IN AN elegant furnished private house, handsome apartments for a first-class family without children. Reference required. Apply at No. 106 2d-av., convenient to 8th-st.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms on second floor, for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or a family can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.) References given and required.

BOARDING.—FOUR PLEASANT AND AIRY SINgle rooms at the Lyceum House, No. 178 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS for two or three young gentlemen at No. 170 Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., six or seven minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS for two or three young gentlemen at No. 170 Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., 6 or 7 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FRONT rooms on 2d and 3d floors, furnished if desired, in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED young lady in a private family, where instruction in the English branches and music would be taken in payment for her board. Satisfactory reference given as to character and capability. Address J. C., Box No. 142 *Times* office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A Scotch lady having a large bedroom, with a large closet attached, well furnished, with gas and baths, will take a single gentleman or two. The house is pleasantly located, in a healthy and respectable part of the City, a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Address CADEN, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, with real name and place of business.

PRIVATE BOARD—AT NO. 20 LAMARTINE place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. A suite of five rooms, on second floor, with gas, hot and cold-water bath connected; furnished or unfurnished; separate or together. Other spacious rooms on first or third floor now ready; a few select boarders taken. Situation very pleasant, on high ground and open. Stages and cars to all parts of the City. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED, with very comfortable accommodations, for single persons or families with children, and at a moderate price, in the pleasant, healthy and conveniently accessible village of Madison, New-Jersey, by application to Mrs. PETERSON, near the Morris and Essex Railroad depot. For several reasons this will be found to be a very desirable opportunity.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE—EIGHTH-ST. —An unfurnished parlor (with chandelier) and extension room, and two rooms on second floor, neatly furnished, and connecting with each other, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Bath, gas, &c. References required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 85 VARICK-STREET, NEAR CANAL—Three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Rooms supplied with gas, hot and cold water, &c., with privilege of a warm bath-room. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, $3 50, $4 and $5 each.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartments will be let to a party of gentlemen, or family, with private table; persons willing to pay a reasonable price will meet with first-class accommodations. Reference of the first respectability required and given. Apply at No. 48 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN BOARD in a private family, where a portion of her time in teaching will be received as an equivalent for the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Address T. H. O., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD ACCOMMODATE two young men or ladies, or two young misses attending school at Rutgers Institute, with full or partial board. Location vicinity of Rutgers-place. Address, for three days, JAMES, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE DELIGHTfully accommodated with furnished or partly furnished rooms and breakfast, and dinner at 6, in a pleasant central location, near stages and cars. No. 401 4th st., Albion-place. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—PRIVATE BOARD.—TO LET —A suite of rooms on second floor, being vacated by a family leaving for Europe; newly furnished. Will be let to a family of first-class boarders on reasonable terms. Apply at 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let a part of it, with or without board, to respectable parties; terms moderate. Apply to RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway.

LODGING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE accommodated with desirable furnished apartments in the vicinity of Broadway and Lafayette-place. The apartments consist of a comfortable parlor and bedroom. Apply to F. A. PADDOCK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS—WITH FULL OR PARtial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

NO. 141 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE CLINTON HALL—A fine suite of rooms to let on the second floor; also, rooms suitable for gentlemen.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—DESIRABLE rooms, furnished, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,

ELEVENTH-STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.

The subscriber, for many years connected with the Julien Hotel, and lately proprietor thereof, takes this method of informing his friends and the traveling public, that he has, on the 10th of April, A. C., purchased the interest of Mr. D. Julien in the above establishment.

It has, since the consummation of that purchase, been the aim of the subscriber to put his House in complete order, and the same is now thoroughly repaired, repainted, and has been, wherever necessary, refurnished. Water-cisterns, heaters, a separate entrance for ladies, and, in short, whatever was required to bring the Hotel upon an equal footing with the best establishments, has been supplied. The kitchen and lower departments of the house have also received the most untiring attention, and the proprietor feels convinced that he is enabled to provide for his guests in even a better manner than he was at his former hotel, and cheerfully gives the assurance, that at all times his whole attention will be devoted to their comforts, and no pains or expense spared to render his House a quiet residence for families as well as single gentlemen. PETER DEGIVE.

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WHITE SHIRTS MADE BY HAND,
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UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
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SILK, WOOLEN, MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

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TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND PURSE.

KNITTED WOOLEN SACKETS,
OVERSHIRTS AND OVERALLS,
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

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ARE MADE BY HAND, AND
WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION,
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FURNISHING GOODS, RETAILED AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
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IF YOU WISH TO BE TREATED
GENTLEMANLY AND POLITELY,
WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT,
GO AND EXAMINE THE GOODS
OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF
WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS,
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SILVER PLATING.—OLD PLATED WARE OF every description replated or gilt, equal to new. Sheet Silver Door Plates of every pattern, wholesale and retail. E. J. SAUSE, No. 134 Fulton-st.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home, but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS NORTHEAST CORNER of [illegible]th-av. and 128th-st.
Five lots northeast corner of 54th-st. and Broadway.
Two lots northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st.
One lot east side of 5th-av., 50 feet 5 inches south of [illegible]
One lot south side of 50th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.
One lot south side of 46th-st., 170 feet east of 6th-av.
One lot on 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.
Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TO CLOSE UP THE business of the late firm of ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, two brown-stone houses, in Buckley's Row, [illegible]th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; two brown-stone houses, Billings' Row, 50th-st. and 8th-av.; two brick houses in 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. No. 1[illegible] West 36th-st., and No. 264 West 44th-st. Various sizes and prices, on easy terms. Address or call on IRA A. ALLEN, 11th-av., corner 39th-st., J. W. STEVENS, No. [illegible] West 50th-st., or C. M. FREEMAN, 33 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st.; if sold the terms of payment will be very easy; or for a good tenant it will be altered to suit a respectable tailoring, or other similar establishment. The location is very desirable. ROE LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, Northeast corner 19th-st. and 2d-av.; handsome court-yard all round; house is nearly new, and in good order; contains the modern improvements—bath-room, Croton water, and gas throughout. Apply to CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncy Court.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. [illegible] Greenwich-st., near the corner of Duane-st., lot 25 feet wide by 80 feet deep; about two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, Counsellor at law, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET east of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas and Croton water introduced. A pleasant neighborhood and terms easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, TWO FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses, Nos. 149 and 151 East 36th-st., or would trade for a good farm in Orange, Westchester, or Dutchess County. Inquire at No. 155 East 36th-st.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, AT NO. 179 HIGH-st., Newark, N. J., three stories, basement and sub-cellar, 11 rooms, with nearly all the modern improvements. Also, for sale, all the furniture in said house, most of it having been in use but a few months. This is a fine location for any gentleman doing business in the City, and desiring an out-of-town residence. For full particulars inquire at the northeast corner Maiden-lane and Water-st., of THEO. H. SMITH.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO, dwelling-house No. 1,055 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Front-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, a suite of five rooms, being the entire second floor in a nice house, in a respectable neighborhood, near West 23d-st., having range, gas, bath, water closet, and other privileges; rent reasonable. Good reference required. Apply at No. 195 10th-av., second floor.

TO LET—ON EIGHTY-SECOND-STEET, YORKville, between 3d and 4th avs,, one of those neat cottages; rent only $180 per annum; Croton water, 7 rooms and 4 pantries, wood-house, &c, Apply at house No. 2 or at No. 122 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 150 West 50th-st., with modern improvements. Will be put in thorough repair. Possession on the 1st October. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS houses No. 15 Perry-st.; also, the large double house No. [illegible] Grove-st., suitable for a first-class boarding-house; also, several desirable rooms at No, 304 Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE AND SIX acres of ground, 1 mile from Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburg; plenty of fruit and good barn and house. Stages run near to it. Apply to FETTER & BROMLEY, No. [illegible] Chrystie-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, in a desirable location, No. 131 Henry-st., between Pike and Rutgers sts. Apply at W. O. JENKS' wholesale window shade, paper hanging and curtain emporium, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., near Chatham. Lace and muslin curtains from auction. Steamboats, hotels and dwellings furnished at wholesale prices. Orders promptly executed.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODERate-sized house, well furnished, in a good neighborhood. The rent will be low to a good tenant. Address Box No. 2,717, New-York Post-Office.

NO. 167 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A nicely-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, to let, from Oct. 1. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., Room No. 3, *Tribune* Buildings.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A neatly furnished cottage house, conveniently situated to Wall-st. or the South ferry, and in a pleasant locality, for a family of four adults, (or in this city below 25th-st.,). Rent moderate. Unexceptionable reference given in every particular. Address T., Box No. 101 Times Office.

WANTED IN EAST BROOKLYN—A HOUSE suitable for a small family, situated between Clinton-av. and Bedford, and not distant from the Fulton-av. cars. Rent not to exceed $200. Address (through the Post-Office) JEFFERSON, Box No. 148 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL, NEAT HOUSE, IN A PLEASANT location up town, near a railroad or omnibus route, and a church, by a family of three adults. If house should suit they would like to be permanent tenants. Address J. S. P., at No. 7 Bleecker-st., Room No. 11.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a fair three-story house west of Broadway, and in a good neighborhood, not above 36th-st., may address SIMON, Box 120 *Times* Office, with description, rent, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
AT STAMFORD, CONN.,

A 2-story and attic flat-roof house. 40 by 36 feet, 2-story addition, 20 by 15 feet; the house is built of the best materials and in the best manner, gas-pipes and fixtures throughout. The ground is 262 feet front by 225 feet in depth, with front trees and grape arbor. For directions inquire at the depot of Mr. G. Hoyt, or of the subscriber,
J. W. HENLEY,
At Knapp's Dock, foot of South-st.,
Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave for New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The mansion is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid out, and studded with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees and shrubbery, &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN WRAY, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York City property. Price, $12,000, and possession given immediately, if required. JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED WITHIN about two hours ride of the City; Hudson River preferred. Any person having a nice place, comfortable for Winter and Summer, can find a responsible and careful tenant, and perhaps purchaser, by addressing with full descriptions, T. W. C., Broadway Post-Office. N. B.—A furnished place preferred.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Very desirable, 20 miles from the City, ten minutes' from the Sound, and overlooking the adjacent country; there are 100 acres first quality land, well wooded and watered, admirably adapted for a dairy farm or good for cropping; location healthy, and neighborhood first-class; buildings mostly new, modern and commodious; an abundance of orcharding; farming utensils nearly new; choice stock, crops, household furniture, &c., will be sold with the farm, if desired. Prices, terms, &c., made an inducement. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, Commissioner for all the States, No. 29 William-st., basement.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton Ferry, half-mile from station, nine trains daily each way; fine early soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings, well fenced. Price $8,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $500. HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall-st.

GOOD LAND FOR SALE, BELOW GOVERNMENT prices, being a grant to one of the early settlers in Texas of 1,920 acres, which must be sold for cash, to close the joint ownership of the several heirs. Title warranted. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Real Estate Agent, Montague-st., two doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MICHIGAN PINE AND FARMING LANDS to exchange for merchandise. Address MICHIGAN, No. 58 Exchange-place, basement.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

TO THE JEWELRY TRADE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. Trade sale of elegant gold jewelry, consisting of sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings, sets of pins and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, studs, vest and sleeve buttons, &c., set with cameo, enamels and mosaics; also, superb 18-carat gold hunting and open case watches, embracing patent and detached levers, duplex and lepines; gold vest and guard chains, chatelaines, &c. The above goods are all of new and elegant designs, never before seen, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28,

At 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 27 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., Brooklyn.

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture—2 pier glasses, mahogany sofa, bedsteads, tables, bureaus, rockers, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, velvet and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c. Also, a splendid rosewood piano, 7-octave, Barmore, maker, New-York.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, PIANO-FORTE, STATUARY, PAINTINGS, VASES, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—THEODORE GOULDSMITH will sell on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., three suites of parlor furniture, covered in rich brocade and silk velvet; 7-octave piano-forte, richly carved, and cost $600; rosewood etageres, centre, side and console tables; Turkish reception and reclining chairs, superb oil-paintings by Lanier, a fine pastel by Bonard, of Paris; a scene in Switzerland, birth-place of William Tell; fruit piece by Boussell, Winter scene by Coates; French plate, mantel and pier mirrors; rich lace curtains and cornices, velvet and Brussels carpet, rugs to match; Bisque and Dresden China figures and vases, Parisian statuettes, bronze clocks, dining-room oak extension tables, sideboard, chairs, butter tray and stand, table cutlery of the best description, rich cut-glass dinner and tea sets, silver-plated casters, spoons, forks, butter knives, &c. Bedroom—Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, bolster and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, card table, clock, carpets, curtains and shades, &c. For further particulars, see *Herald*. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, rain or shine.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—REFEREE'S SALE—VALUable property on 11th-av, 35th, 36th and 38th sts.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS

will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ELEVENTH-AV.—Two lots on 11th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—Four lots on 35th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—Four lots on 36th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—One lot on 38th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

JOHN L. MASON, Referee.

Maps may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Wall-st., corner Broad.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers—Office 168 Broadway.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, precisely.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD furniture, unique and recherche works of art, library, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed immediately from the premises. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about 30 hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogue will be at the house. For full particulars see *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., splendid span of bay carriage horses, about 16½ hands high, eight and nine years old, long tails, and well matched, kind and gentle in all harness; cost $1,500, and sold as the owner has no further use for them.

A valuable lady's saddle horse, cream color, seven years old, long tail, and perfectly kind and gentle, and warranted sound.

An open barouche, in good order, made by Wood, Tomlinson & Co., to order, to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. An elegant assortment of household furniture, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush, and hair-cloth; rosewood marble-top etageres; rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber furniture en suite; oak dining room furniture, rosewood wardrobes, bookcases, &c.; side and corner stands, book stands, and a general assortment of furniture; also, an elegant rosewood, 7-octave pianoforte.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $600 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.
PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALErooms, No. 13 Park-row, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, at 6½ o'clock. Elegant English Books, being a large collection of the best English editions of valuable standard works and miscellaneous publications, including a variety of superbly-illustrated books, in rich bindings and in perfect order. Also, a collection of very choice and expensive English engravings, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE-Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, at 6½ o'clock.

NEW AND FRESH STOCK—Comprising a large variety of fine library editions of Standard works in all the various branches of Literature, Arts and Sciences, including many illustrated books, and all in good order. Also, an assortment of superfine staple and fancy stationery, including imported writing papers, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange on MONDAY and THURSDAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

To be sold at private sale, American Guano Stock.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF CROCKery, China, Glass, Rock, C. C., Dipped Yellow and Edged Ware.—TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN. Regular weekly positive sale, in lots to suit City and country dealers, and they will do well to attend this sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—FARM FURNITURE. TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10 o'clock, on premises lately occupied by William H. Mackrell, deceased, in the village of Jamaica, L. I., the entire personal estate of said deceased. At 12 o'clock, the Farm, Cottage, Orchard, &c. Catalogues now ready on premises and at auctioneer's store. WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

SUPREME COURT.—SALE OF THIRTY-TWO valuable Lots, situated on 8th-av., 128th, 129th and 132d sts., on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer. Maps can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL AT $4 50 PER TON.—Celebrated Mountain Locust Coal, for foundries, furnaces and ranges, and best red ash Coal for parlor grates, ranges and stoves, all perfectly free of bone, slate or dust, screened and delivered at $4 50 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal. Yard No. 54 Worth-st., between Church and West Broadway. D. F. LAWLER, late McDonald & Lawler.

COAL $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich sts., No. 63 Canal-st., near Allen; and No. 137 Duane-st., and 46th-st., near 11th-av. MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

PEACH ORCHARD AND WHITE ASH COAL.—Prime red ash, (Peach Orchard,) Broad Mountain (white ash) and pure Lehigh, together with Liverpool orrel and cannel coals, at the lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts., and Jane and West sts.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly paid on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.	
Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36
DIVIDENDS.	
Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858,
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and duly authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company, secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their Railroad, and upon all its depôts, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belonging to said Company.

The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.

WM. A. GUEST,
ALFRED NOXON, } Committee.
A. C. GUNNISON,

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of this Company, that upon each share of the stock on which SIXTY DOLLARS per share is paid, there will be credited FIVE DOLLARS, payable in scrip (representing the bonds purchased with money received from the sales of lands, and which have been canceled) pursuant to a resolution of the Board passed July 9th last. This scrip is payable to the parties in whose names the stock is registered at the close of business, on the 30th instant, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th of October. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

NORTH RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 25 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.
W. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 24, 1858.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent., and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

WANTED—A BANK CHARTER. ADDRESS JAMES, Mohawk, Herkimer Co., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
NO. 165 WASHINGTON-ST., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC,
ZINC PAINTS AND PIG IRON.
A. H. FARLIN, Treas. H. AITKEN, President.

THE CARBON PAINT.—NOW IS THE TIME to renovate for the Winter. This paint, from anthracite coal, is capable of enduring much greater heat than any paint in market, and should be universally adopted for all heating apparatus. In exposed situations, as a preservative from corrosion, it is unequaled, being 90 per cent. carbon. For roofs we offer a heavy-bodied paint, which is more elastic and durable than any paint in market, for $3 50 per cwt. Call and see.
MAURICE WURTS & CO., No. 184 Water-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 Williamst.-

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
protected by letters patent, dated:
Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)

The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 63 Ann-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:

Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.; Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors, or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after MONDAY NEXT, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M., for Yaphank.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5:30 P. M., for Hempstead.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7:15 P. M., for Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, DIRECT—For Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, FairHaven and Red Bank.—The new and favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. E. A. FAY, (the LAURA will connect to and from Ocean Port,) will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept.25, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 24, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 27, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 30, 8½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept.29, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 1, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept.30, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 1, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 4, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 6, 2½ P. M.

This Boat will run as above, more especially for the accommodation of the farmers, merchants and forwarders of produce, whose support is solicited to sustain the enterprise. It will be seen by her card, that running every other day, she will lay one day at Red Bank, and one day in New-York to receive freight.
E. A. FAY, Charter Party and Salesman.

SEPTEMBER, 1858.—FROM NEW-YORK FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT—Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, in connection with the LAURA, for Ocean Port, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 20, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept.22, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept.22, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.
	Monday, Sept. 27, 7 A. M.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with this Boat at Red Bank. Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & CO., No. 179 West-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, and Ocean Port.
The well-known steamer
LONG BRANCH,
in connection with the LAURA, will run as follows from Pier foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Friday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 26, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 26, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Wednesd'y, Sept.29, 11½ AM.	Thursday, Sept. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 30, 1 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.
FARE 25 CENTS.
The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Monday, Sept. 27, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 30, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 29, 12 M.
Friday, Oct. 1, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 30, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 2, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 1, 2 P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port. Stages for Squan and all parts of the country.

KEYPORT AND CLIFFWOOD.—THE COMmodious steamboat AURORA will leave from foot of Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE 50 CENTS, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER GOLDEN GATE leaves Catherine Market-slip on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M., for East Neck, Huntington, Northpoint, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson, returning opposite days.
JOY POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT, leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads.

FOR AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE, ESTABLISHED 1853—To sail before any ship now on the berth. Second cabin passage only $75. The splendid A1 clipper bark PETREA, 1,000 tons burden, CROWELL, Commander, will sail for Melbourne direct, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5. The accommodations, being all on deck, are unrivaled for comfort. A few more second cabin passengers will be taken at above price, and four cabin passengers in main saloon. Early application must be made on board, Pier No. 13, East River, near foot Wall-st., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.

Sight Drafts for sale on our Melbourne house, Messrs. Lord & Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO WHOLESALE COAL DEALERS.—Wanted, a cargo of coal, (Locust Mountain preferred,) for which will be given in payment one-third in cash, one pair of good draft horses, cheap at $250, and the balance in business paper. Reference satisfactory. Address COAL EXCHANGE, Box No. 170 *Times* Office, for three days.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO any lady or gentleman to go into business who can furnish the sum of $500, merely as security. One speaking French and English preferred. Such a person can realize a good position. Address L. G., Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—THE GOOD WILL AND LUMBER of a Lumber Yard; location good, stock not large; 4 lots, running from street to street. Terms moderate. Address B. J. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office,

FOR EUROPE

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz.:

PRINCE ALBERT ..T. J. WATERS....Thursday, Oct. 14.
INDIAN EMPIRE....E. COURTENAY...Thursday, Oct. 28.
PACIFIC..........WM. C. THOMPSON.Thursday, Nov.11.

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates:

First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends, can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35.

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 13.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York
VANDERBILT......Oct. 2.	Oct. 30.	Oct. 6.
ARIEL............Oct. 30.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ———, ———, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 29th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the *Persia*, from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER RIVER.
FOX LINE.
First vessel to sail,
The celebrated A 1 clipper-ship
GRAY FEATHER,
1,000 tons burden,

Will have immediate dispatch for the above, having very elegant accommodations for passengers. The GRAY FEATHER, being a very magnificent ship, and having made many celebrated short passages, will fill up immediately. Only a limited number of berths can be secured.

Price of Passage.

Steerage	$75
Third saloon cabin	90
Second cabin saloon	100
First cabin saloon	150

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. For furtuer particulars, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER RIVER DIRECT.
The California, New-York and European Steamship Company's steamship
WASHINGTON,
will positively sail on the
16TH OCTOBER,
from pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for
SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER RIVER,
touching at
RIO JANEIRO, VALPARAISO, AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The Favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on THURDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by these steamers will for the present be ncreased. For particulars, apply as above.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—UNITED STATES SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, will take the place of the COLUMBIA, and leave on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock. Shippers holding receipts or bills of lading per Columbia are requested to take notice of the change and arrange their insurance. During the prevalence of the epidemic at Charleston, the steamers of this line will be loaded by Barges. Shippers will insure accordingly. Bills of lading signed by the Purser at the office on the Dock. All goods for the Northeastern Railroad must be marked—"Care of Agent Northeastern Railroad, Charleston."
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Through Tickets to the following places may be had by applying as above: To Montgomery, $29; Atlanta, $23; Augusta, $20.

⁂ The steamship MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed the above, and leave on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passengers' fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39 50. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates.

NOTICE.—SHIPPERS BY THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA FOR CHARLESTON.—The above steamer not being permitted by the Health authorities to leave Quarantine, cannot take in the goods to be sent on board of her.

The steamer NASHVILLE has been substituted and will leave for Charleston on TUESDAY NEXT, 28th inst. Shippers who have had bills of lading signed for the COLUMBIA, will please arrange their insurance accordingly, and also send their bills of lading to our office, for the purpose of having the name of the vessel changed.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANtic Screw Steamship Co.'s new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock M. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Savannah, $15. Insurance one-half per cent. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—OCT. 9, 1858.—THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship. R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sale for above ports at 12 o'clock, noon, of above date, from Pier No. 44 North River. Passage, 1st cabin, $60; 2d cabin, $40. Freight 30 cents to New-Orleans. No freight taken to Havana except specie. Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS, No. 33 South-st. Will receive freight Oct. 1.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. 4[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment; curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. K. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by C. G. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent cure of private diseases. Sure cure, his Unfortunate's friend, and other remedies, price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, second floor; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices No. 5 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.

Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES INcident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent per letter free, except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

THE OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—The subscribers can now furnish this celebrated remedy to druggists at the lowest wholesale prices.
BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 32 Chambers-st., at the Office of the Deputy Tax Commissioner, to hear parties interested in the following petitions for relief of assessments: Trustees of Baptist Church at Harlem, Newbold Lawrence, Isaac Adriance, William Caldwell, Wm. Jas. Stewart and Peter Masterson, Girard J. Beekman, Alexander Melville.

The above parties are notified to attend, or their petitions will receive no further notice from the Committee.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. McSPEDON, } Com. on Assessments.
GEORGE STARR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.
ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD,
jy19-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN N. WATERS, late of the City of New-York, bank clerk, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Owen & Bellows, No. 68 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1858.
SAMUEL B. WATERS,
JOSIAH BLACKWELL, } Administrators.
my31-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated—New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.
THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
s27-1aw6mM SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned, School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 7th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., between Oak and Cherry sts., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimates for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed: "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" and "Proposals for Painting;" and each estimate must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties.

The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ANDREW CUSACK,
OLIVER O'DONNELL,
DENNIS HOGAN,
EUGENE SHINE,
THOMAS FITZGERALD,
Building Committee of the IVth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Surveyor's Office, Hoboken, for building a Sewer in Washington-street, Hoboken, from a southerly line of Sixth-street to Newark-street, and thence easterly to the Hudson River, together with the necessary man holes, receiving basins, &c., according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, City Surveyor. The plans and specifications can be seen at the City Surveyor's office, on and after the 11th inst. Proposals will be received to Oct. 4 inst., inclusive, and will be opened in public in the Council Chamber on the evening of Oct. 4.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1858.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the name of PEEL & STEVENS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
SAMUEL A. PEEL,
AARON J. STEVENS.
The business will be continued under the name of
SAMUEL A. PEEL.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 208 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8¼c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.
Bagged Meats ¼c. ℔ extra.	
Mess Pork, $17 50.	
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.	
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.	

N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

260. TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, **260.**
CHEAP FOR CASH,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
Corner of Murray-st.,

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Teas, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York City. Call and see for yourselves. Save your money and buy where you can get the best goods at the lowest price.
THOS. R. AGNEW, Importer,
Wholesale and retail dealer in choice Teas, Groceries, Provisions, &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

OYSTERS AND WINGS.—THERE IS NOTHing but WING'S FARINA CRACKERS which will give that delightful taste to oysters known as Oysters and Wings. It is remarked that their extensive use with oysters is owing to the fact that oysters appear altogether better and richer flavored when eaten with Wing's Crackers. The taste is truly delightful. Ask your grocer for Wing's Farina Crackers, and take none but those stamped with the name "A. Wing." The wholesale depot is at A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S, Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOP'S CELEBRATED ALE.—FAMIlies can be supplied at their residences with this delightful tonic beverage, in kegs of 3, 5 or 10 gallons each, from the Ale and Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st.
G. E. MENDUM.
Samples on draught.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Alleged Wife-Poisoning Case.

INQUISITION BEFORE CORONER CONNERY—TESTIMONY OF SOPHIA AND FANNY BELL.

An inquisition was commenced Saturday morning at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner CONNERY, in the case of Mrs. SOPHIA STEPHENS, alleged to have been poisoned by her husband, JAMES STEPHENS, about a year ago. But few persons were present. After the impanneling of a jury, the two sisters, SOPHIA and FANNY BELL, neices of the deceased, upon whose affidavits before Justice WELSH, STEPHENS was arrested, were examined. They told their story in a plain, straightforward manner, reaffirming all the allegations set forth in their original affidavits. The following is the evidence of the sisters:

Sophiah Bell, sworn—I live at No. 107 South Seventh street, Williamsburg; I am a relative of deceased, a niece; I lived in deceased's house for about a year; I was cognizant of the relations existing between Mr. and Mrs. Stephens; her health was very good during that time; she has one child living; I can't say how many are dead; the child in question is seven years old; Mrs. Stephens first complained of an affection of the chest; about a week after she complained Dr. Cadmos was introduced as a physician to the family; when he first called deceased was out at market and walking about; she requested the Doctor to examine her chest; he declined doing so, saying he had not his instruments, but would do so the following day; when he did examine her the next day, he said there was nothing the matter with her chest; he said he would prescribe some little medicine for her, and he expected her to be about in a day or two; I do not know where the medicine was bought, but I presume it was got at Dr. Cadmos'; he told my uncle to call for the medicine, and he would give it to him; the medicine was procured; it consisted of pills, I think; my uncle gave deceased all the medicine she got; two days after Dr. Cadmos called, my aunt called me into the room, and said that she thought she was getting worse; she did not think that Dr. Cadmos was doing her any good; she also requested that Dr. Tremonger should be sent for; Dr. Tremonger came and attended deceased: he was called in by my uncle; deceased was vomiting when Dr. Tremonger was in attendance; he was standing by the bedside of deceased at the time; my aunt complained of a great burning in her chest, as if there was a ball of fire of fire there; Dr. Tremonger spoke of having a blister put on deceased's chest; he ordered her some medicine, but what it was I do not know; my uncle went for it, as he did for all the medicine that was ordered; deceased got no medicine but pills and powders; I saw the powders in the hand of my uncle when he was about to mix them; my aunt did not complain of Dr. Tremonger; I saw my aunt get laudanum; one day she mourned very hard when he said he would give her some laudanum to put her asleep; he put the laudanum in a glass, with some tea or lager bier, and told me to give it to deceased; when I brought it to deceased she refused to partake of it, saying there was laudanum in it; he poured the laudanum out of a small bottle; I can't say how much laudanum he poured into the drink; on the night previous to the death of my aunt my uncle gave her laudanum; on the morning of the day of her death she called me into the room, and told me she was much worse; that my uncle had given her a powder, but that she spit it out, and told me not to tell him about it; she gave me no reason for spitting out the medicine; she passed her arms around my neck and (here the witness was so overcome with grief that her further utterance was choked with tears, and she was unable to finish the sentence;) my aunt said she thought the medicine was not doing her any good.

Q.—Did she not say that there was a design upon her life? A.—No.

Q.—What did she say? A.—She said that she thought she never would get well; my uncle told me to tell Dr. Tremonger that he need not call any more; I told my uncle that if my aunt grew any worse during the day to send for me, but he did not do so; on my return home in the evening my sister called me into her room, and said my aunt was in a sleep from the quantity of laudanum she had taken, and she did not think she would ever awake; a lady called soon after this, and hearing my aunt breathing heavily, she told me not to allow her to remain in that position long; that evening, when I entered my aunt's room, I saw my uncle standing beside her bed, pouring some medicine down her throat; my aunt was asleep at the time, and when I went into the room my uncle ordered me out, saying I would awake her; I do not know what medicine my uncle gave to my aunt, but I supposed it was laudanum, for I fonnd an empty tumbler under the table, near the bed, which had some tea and laudanum in it; I took up the tumbler, and smelled the contents; after my aunt was dead, and when they were laying her out, there came frothy black stuff from her mouth; probably a quart of this dark liquid came from her mouth; Mrs. Hannah, my uncle's sister, was present at the time, and said she was glad that the black stuff came; I have heard my uncle speak roughly to deceased on many occasions; my aunt always tried to hide such matters from me; I heard my uncle say that he wished my aunt was dead, but this was not in her presence; the day before my aunt's death I visited her, when she said she felt quite numb, and was unable to feel me; she kissed me, and said she wanted to see Fanny; my sister came into the room, and on going up to my aunt, the latter folded her in her arms, and said she thought she was dying; she said she felt quite happy, and hoped I would take care of her child, saying that she would leave it in my care; I had no further conversation with her, for at this time a Mr. Armstrong came into the room and we had prayers; all this time my aunt complained of great numbness in her left side; while attending deceased she complained of great pain, and whenever I raised her from the bed she screamed with pain; my uncle arrived with his sister previous to my aunt's death; I could not say whether deceased passed any blood or not; my uncle and Mrs. Hannah said they thought deceased might die in a fit, and requested us to keep quiet for fear she might die in that way; my aunt was complaining of great thirst and drank a great deal; she complained of the burning sensation on the day of her death; she expressed no preference for either hot or cold drinks; she drank a variety of drinks, such as tea, milk, lager bier; I was not in the room when my aunt died; I believe my uncle and Mrs. Hannah were present; I know that the drink my uncle gave deceased was laudanum, for the reason that it smelled like that medicine, and the bottle from which it was poured was marked "laudanum;" Dr. Tremonger did not call again after my uncle told me to tell him not to call again; I suppose my uncle called upon Dr. Tremonger and told him to discontinue his visits; on one occasion I remarked that my aunt's lips were very much swollen and red in color; my aunt's age was forty-six years; my uncle is about thirty-five or thirty-six years old; when I saw my uncle administering laudanum to deceased, while she was asleep, he snatched the tumbler from her lips and bade me leave the room.

By a Juror—Did you suspect there was anything wrong at this time? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Did your sister ever say that she suspected there was something wrong? A.—Yes, when she told me that my aunt was asleep; she remarked that it was the laudanum she got that made her sleep so soundly, and she did not believe deceased would ever awake again; the bottle from which the laudanum was poured was an ounce vial; I cannot say whether the whole of the contents was poured into the drink; I know of no reason why my uncle should have administered an overdose of laudanum: I was not at home during the daytime, and could not know much about the relation existing between my aunt and uncle.

Fanny Bell, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I live at No. 69 Third-avenue; I am a niece of deceased; I lived with her for about fourteen or fifteen months; I stopped in the house and did not do business outside of it; I was cognizant of all that happened, domestic and otherwise; my aunt died at No. 166 Twenty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues; for the last eight or nine months I was with Mrs. Stephens; she enjoyed good health; she was sick three weeks previous to her death; she was first attacked with pain in her chest and throat; she said she felt a burning there, but gave me no reason why she felt it; there were family disputes in the house; they generally originated from my uncle's refusing to let my aunt accompany him when he went out; he often said that he wished she was out of the way, and that he had never seen her; Dr. Cadmos was the attending physician of the family; when my aunt took sick, her husband, Mr. Stephens, said she required a doctor, but she replied she wanted no doctor; my uncle sent for a doctor without any one's knowledge; I think the doctor attended her in the forepart of September, a year ago; when the doctor came my aunt was out at market; he waited until she returned, and then told her he would call the next day and examine her chest; my sister and myself were present when the doctor came; my aunt said she did not think she required the aid of a doctor; Doctor Cadmos came the following morning and made the examination of her chest; the doctor said that there was nothing the matter with my aunt, and that she would be well in a few days; he said he would put up some medicine for deceased if we would call around to his house; my uncle went for this medicine; when he returned he brought pills with him; he administered them to her; how many I don't know; I don't remember the doctor's calling again; my aunt continued to grow worse after taking the pills; finding that she was getting worse, my aunt asked my sister to send for another doctor; Dr. Tremonger was sent for and he attended deceased; Dr. Tremonger always wrote his prescriptions at the house; he generally prescribed pills, and at one time he ordered a blister; neither of the doctors ever ordered a powder for deceased; I saw a yellowish and white powder administered to my aunt by her husband two evenings before she died; he gave her the powder in water; I don't know who ordered the powder; deceased refused to take the powder several times, and it was not without urging that she consented to take them; Mr. Stephens said he would not leave the room until she took the powders; he gave no reason why she should take them; he was angry because she refused to take the medicine, and his language, when he said he would not leave the room unless she took the powder, was in an angry tone; my aunt agreed to take one of the powders; he did not give her any other medicine while I was there; my aunt was very sick the following morning, and vomited all day until about ten o'clock; there was diarrhœa following the vomiting; the physician was not sent for that day, neither was there any medicine given her to allay the vomiting; on that day my uncle told my sister to tell Dr. Tremonger not to come any more; my uncle gave deceased some lager bier and laudanum; the bottle from which the took the laudanum was labeled Shipley & Vanderhoof, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street; I could not say how much laudanum was administered; my aunt refused to take the laudanum, and, after tasting the draught, said she would have no more of it; my uncle then got some brandy, and, mixing some laudanum in it, gave it to deceased; the bottle was filled a second time and administered to deceased; he gave her all the contents of the second bottle in brandy, and went out again for another bottle; it was about twelve o'clock in the day when he returned with the third bottle; when he came in I asked him if laudanum would destroy life; he said yes, that there was enough in the bottle he then had to kill three men; I then asked him why he gave it to my aunt, when he said the doctor ordered it; my uncle gave the deceased the contents of the third bottle between the hours of twelve and six o'clock; after taking this laudanum my aunt slept soundly; at half-past three o'clock the next morning my aunt died; that night my aunt called me into the room, and when I went in she asked me if there was any one in the room; I replied "No," when she asked me if I was sure; my uncle's sister had then left the room; deceased caught me by the hand and said she was going to die, and told me that she wished me and my sister to look to this after her death; I asked her what she meant, and she said, "You know well enough;" she referred to a circumstance which took place about a month previously, when she told me that no matter where I was, if anything happened to her, to look to it; I asked her what she meant, when she said that I knew all my uncle's conduct towards her as well as she did herself; some time before this my uncle was going to a funeral, when my aunt requested to go with him, he would not allow it; she insisted upon going when he struck her over the eye; deceased's eye was black from this blow up to the hour of her death; I never heard my uncle make any threat, but he often told my aunt he would leave her, and he put up his clothes to go away; I lived in the house for about six months after my aunt's death; my sister had a proposition of marriage from my uncle; I stopped in the house at the instance of Mr. Stevenson, the coachmaker; from what I saw I believe that my aunt was treated with foul play.

By a Juror—My uncle administered the contents of the three bottles between the hours of ten A. M. and six P. M.; I conversed with her after she had taken one bottle; he gave her two half-pint bottles of brandy in the same time; the bottles were about the size of those now shown me; (two-ounce vials;) I never heard my uncle say that he wished my aunt was dead; but he often said he wished she was where he would never see her; the reason I did not expose the matter before was that I lived in the house and was afraid to speak of it; on one occasion he took a letter of mine which I was writing out of my sister's writing desk, and would not give it to me; the desk was locked, but he took the key out of my dress pocket while I was in bed and thus opened it; I did not want him to see this letter, for in it I intimated something regarding the conduct of my uncle towards my deceased aunt; this was about a month after my aunt's death; I have exposed this matter solely from a sense of justice and not vindictiveness; on one occasion he threatened to have me excommunicated from the church if I left his house; I told him he would not dare to do it, as I would put him in a place from which he would never get out.

The inquest was here adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Homicide in First-avenue.

ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS AND COMMENCEMENT OF THE INQUEST.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fatal affray occurred on the corner of First-avenue and Tenth-street, resulting in the death of MORRIS TWONEY, who lived at No. 95 East Eleventh-street. The deceased and his brother, MICHAEL TWONEY, were in the oyster saloon on the corner of the street taking some oysters. While they were eating, two men, named JOHN KEHOE and JOHN HAYS, entered the place. HAYS called for three stews, and MORRIS TWONEY immediately said, "Who is that man that is going to eat three stews? He must be a big hog." The question excited the indignation of HAYS, who responded in a fierce, menacing tone, "I am the man; I can put three stews into my stomach, and you into the bargain." MORRIS TWONEY made a rejoinder, intimating that he would like to see him perform such a feat, and thereupon left the place, accompanied by his brother MICHAEL. HAYS and KEHOE followed directly after them, and when they reached the street, assaulted them. MORRIS TWONEY was struck on the head, and knocked senseless on the pavement. One of the two assailants struck MICHAEL, but not so hard as to knock him down, and then hastily retreated into the oyster-saloon, ran out of a rear door, and escaped.

Quite a crowd gathered at the spot. MORRIS TWONEY died in less than five minutes, and did not speak after being struck. His body was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. Police-Surgeon MOTT speedily arrived, but too late to be of service to the deceased. The brother, MICHAEL, sustained but slight injury. The Police immediately started in pursuit of HAYS and KEHOE. After searching for three hours, they found the fugitives in the neighborhood, where they had concealed themselves. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house, to await the result of the Coroner's Inquisition. The Inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner CONNERY.

William Gibney, residing at No. 129 East Eleventh-street, was sworn, and said he was unacquainted with the deceased; between twelve and one o'clock in the morning he was passing through Tenth-street, near Second-avenue, when he saw three or four men on the corner; they were talking loud and making a good deal of noise; he did not hear anything that was said, but while looking at them, he saw one man knock another down; he saw the former very distinctly, and identified the prisoner as the man who struck the blow; he also identified John Hays as one of the men he saw on the sidewalk before the blow was given; the man who struck the blow immediately walked down into an oyster saloon adjacent; one of the Seventeenth Ward Police came up and arrested him (the witness) and several others; he directed the officer to go into the oyster saloon, as the man who had knocked the other down was there.

Michael Twoney, brother of the deceased, testified that he was present when his brother received the fatal blow; he was himself a good deal frightened, and, in the excitement did not notice particularly, the face of the man who struck his brother, so as to identify the assailant.

Drs. MOTT and WATERMAN, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, stated that there were no external marks of violence, except a slight scratch under the right ear, and a contused bruise under the left eye. On opening the skull, a large quantity of coagulated blood was found in the brain, and the cavities of the cerebellum and spinal canal were filled with clots of blood. There was a fracture of the skull, on the left side extending from the frontal bone through the spheroid bone, four inches in length. Hemorrhage took place from the wounds, producing congestion of the brain, which resulted in death.

The inquisition will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Sept 24, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 17	119	95	214
Admitted to Sept. 24	28	11	39
Discharged, Cured or Relieved.	27	17	44
Died	1	5	6
Remaining at date	119	84	201
Males			172
Females			29

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

[Advertisement.]
GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET, buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register.
For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]
A CARD.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, whose views and practice have produced so great an improvement in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma, within a few years, can now be consulted personally, in connection with his associate, Dr. HENRY MELVILLE, at their office, No. 828 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
ATTRACTIVE AMUSEMENT.—A great combination at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, and a grand rush expected. Mr. E. EDDY, the favorite tragedian, Mme. PONISI, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. W. G. JONES, Mr. A. FITZGERALD, Mr. WM. O'NEIL, and a tremendous Company. "Richard III." "La Zingaro," and pantomime of "Magic Barrel."

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Disorders that eat into the flesh or inflame the skin are extinguished for ever by the Ointment, and affections of the stomach, liver, and excretory organs by the Pills. These are rules without exceptions.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BININGERS.
No. 17 Broad-st., near Wall.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The number of people who desire to attend public worship in this Church is so large that it is found impossible to accommodate them. Hundreds go away every Sabbath unable to enter, and hundreds more would be glad to worship there if they could procure seats. In view of this state of things, the Pastor, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, yesterday morning invited his congregation to attend a meeting to be held this evening in the Lecture-Room of the Church, to consider what measures shall be taken to provide room for the multitude. It is to be hoped they will decide to build a house large enough to meet the wants of the people. The meeting is open to all, including, as the pastor announced, those outside of his own Society who are interested in the matter, this evening, in the Plymouth Church Lecture-Room.

A NEW PREACHER.—The Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, pastor elect of the Elm-place Congregational Church, is just now attracting much attention in the city of Churches. He is said to possess extraordinary talent, and, as a public speaker, is excelled by few. His church was thronged, yesterday, by an immense crowd. Every available spot was jammed—pulpit, aisles, doors and windows—and many went away, not being able to get within the sound of his voice.

THE WATER-WORKS.—The works for introducing into the city a supply of water are in course of rapid completion. About the middle of September, it is thought, the promised 10,000,000 gallons will be distributed through the pipes which are now nearly laid. The pump-well at Ridgewood Reservoir will be ready for use in a few days, and the engines are about to be erected.

AMERICAN PRIMARIES.—The American General Committee has issued a call for primary meetings, to be held in the different Wards on Wednesday evening next, to elect delegates to the various nominating Conventions.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.—*On dit* a meeting of citizens will soon be called to nominate candidates for office, irrespective of party.

FIRE.—The store of DAVID JACKSON, No. 87 Myrtle-avenue, was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars by fire on Saturday.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen holds its first regular meeting after the recess, this evening. The proposed modification in the plan of the water-works will be brought up for consideration.

MORTALITY.—The number of deaths last week was 120, of which 66 were males and 54 females. One case of yellow fever is reported.

ACCIDENT.—A little girl was run over by a car in Court-street, on Saturday, and one of her legs was broken. She was taken to the City Hospital.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 25.

$500 Ohio 6s, 1870....104	150 Reading R........ 46¾
4,000 Tennessee 6s,'90. 90	400 do........s30 46¾
3,000 do........... 90½	400 do........... 46⅝
16,000 do...........c 90	100 do........s45 46½
1,000 Missouri State 6s 84¼	500 do........s10 46½
14,000 City 6s, '87......102¾	200 do........b60 46⅝
2,000 N.Y. Cen.Bds.'76 95½	100 do........b30 46⅝
4,000 Erie 4th Mtg.Bds 54	100 do...........c 46¾
1,000 E. R.R. C. B. '62. 31½	100 Mich. Cen. R....... 50½
17,000 H. R. R.3d M.... 70	245 do........... 50
1,000 Har. R.R.3dM.B. 58	30 do........... 49⅞
35,000 Ill. Cen.R.B.s60. 91	172 Clev.Pain.&Ash.R.115¼
21,000 do........... 91½	10 N. Hav.& Hart.R..117
11,000 LaC.&Mil.L.G.B 25½	525 M. S. & N. Ind.R.R. 22¾
5,000 do........... 25¾	200 do........b30 22¾
1,000 M.&M.2dM. 10 B. 70	100 do........s30 22¾
1,600 Mich.So. 2d M.B. 59½	100 do........b60 22¾
2,000 L. E.&W.2dM.B. 49¾	50 M. So.&N.Ia.G.Sk. 42¾
35 Continental Bank.. 97¾	150 do........... 43
10 Artisans' Bank..... 81½	230 Panama Railroad..115½
10 Corn Exchange Bk.100	5 do...........115¾
16 Ill. Central R. R. 78¼	100 do........s60 115¼
100 do........... 79	250 dc...........116
500 Gardiner Gold Co.. ½	250 do...........116½
60 Pacific Mail S. Co..100	100 Gal.& Chic. RR.b30 82
50 do........b60 100½	250 do........s10 81¾
210 do...........100½	100 do........s30 81¾
150 do...........100½	100 do........... 81¾
50 do........b10 100½	150 do........... 81⅞
525 N. Y. Cen. R.R..... 77½	220 do...........c 82
50 do...........c 77⅝	612 Clev. & Tol. RR.... 32
150 do........s15 77⅞	100 do........s30 31¾
300 do........s30 77⅞	520 do........... 31⅞
650 do.........s3 77⅝	450 do........b30 32
50 do........b10 77⅞	50 Chi. & R. I. R..... 64¾
462 do........... 77⅝	200 do........b60 64¾
100 do........b60 77¾	200 do........... 64½
50 do........b30 77¾	10 do........b15 64¾
100 do........s30 77⅝	600 do........... 64¼
50 do........... 77¾	100 do........s30 64
250 Erie Railroad...... 16⅞	50 La C. & Mil. R..... 3½
100 do........s60 16¾	25 do........... 3¾
200 Hudson River R.... 26¾	50 do........... 3⅝
5 do........... 27	30 Mil. & Miss. R..... 16
37 Second Av. R....... 90	33 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.. 54

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Mis. St. 6s........ 84¾	50 Erie Railroad...... 17
10,000 Virginia 7s....... 92¾	50 do........s10 17
6,000 Tenn. 6s, '90...... 90	50 Michigan C. R...... 50¼
4,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s, 90¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.... 23
5,000 Ill. Cen. R'd Bs. 91½	100 do........b30 23
2,000 L. C. &M.L. G.B. 25¾	100 do........s30 23
3,000 M.&M.2d m.10Bs. 71	100 do........... 23⅛
100 Chic. & Rk. I. R. R. 65	5 Panama Railroad..117½
50 do........b60 65	125 do...........118
50 Union Bank.........112½	100 do........b60 118
25 Pacific Mail St. Co.101	100 do...........117¾
150 do...........101¼	100 do...........117⅞
90 do...........102	400 Clev. & Tol. RR.b10 32¼
250 N. Y. Cent. R...b10 78	300 do........s10 32⅛
300 do........... 78	400 do........b10 32⅛
300 do........s30 77¾	200 do........... 32⅛
50 Ill. Cen. R'd...... 79	

MONDAY, Sept. 27—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,611,692, as against $3,596,747 the corresponding week last September. The movement in General Merchandise, as well as Dry Goods, is rather active for the advanced stage of the season, as compared with previous years; a result to be ascribed, in good part, to the caution with which our Importers sent forward their orders for the Fall trade. It was not until late that sufficient confidence was acquired to increase the preparations for this season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,047,270, as against $1,170,145 the same week last year. The Export of Specie for the week, (by the screw steamer *Vigo* on Saturday,) is $410,000, as against $10,321 the same week last September. The amount of Custom-House duties paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week is $629,921, while the payments out of the office were $1,434,063; leaving the balances to the credit of the Government on Saturday $11,838,094, as against $12,642,236 at the close of the previous week. Of the payments out $250,000 went by express to the Mint at Philadelphia. The Gold exchanges with the interior are running nearly even. Philadelphia is a creditor city at present; Boston the other way. The Bank averages to be made up this afternoon, it is estimated, will show no important difference from the previous weekly Statement, in either Loans or Specie. The latter stood $28,808,068 last Monday, and on a declining average. No effort is making to reduce the ordinary Discount line at Bank, but as the bills maturing run off faster than the fresh paper, of short date, is offered by the merchants, and the demand on temporary loan is moderate from the Brokers, the tendency, for several weeks, has been to a lower general average of employment. The rates for Money, if anything, are easier, and at the close of the week it was difficult to place it, at call, much better than 3@3½ ℔ cent. Short bills are done at from 3½@5 ℔ cent., and paper extending into next season—even as far as April or May—is done by outside lenders within the legal rate of 7 ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges continue firm, and for the moment in comparatively few hands; London, 109¾@110; Paris, f.5.12½@f.5.11¼ to the dollar. The demand is of a moderate trade character. The orders and advices received on Saturday by the *Niagara's* mail will soon create more bills, both against Cotton from the South and Stock negotiations here. Some parcels of the new Treasure Loan will be placed in England by the *Persia's* mail on Wednesday. The high terms for Exchange made some export demand for bar Gold, of which a further supply is nearly due from California by the *Moses Taylor*.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at this port to the 1st September, which we published in summary tables a few days since, by months, make the entries of Foreign Merchandise

since Jan. 1, 1858	$98,031,617
Three weeks in September	11,529,249
Total to date	$109,560,866
Same time in 1857	182,411,904
Decrease to date	$72,851,038

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported since Jan. 1,

1858	$41,750,000
Three weeks in September	2,936,909
Total to date	$44,686,909
Same time in 1857	52,387,390
Decrease to date	$7,700,481

The same tables make the Export of Specie since the 1st of January, 1858, direct from New-

York	$17,363,000
Since 1st September	2,172,120
Total to date	$19,535,120
Same time, 1857	33,085,966
Decrease this season	$13,550,846

The receipts of Gold from California and Gold and Silver from Foreign States, at the port of New-York, from 1st January, 1858, to the present date, are:

From California		$25,775,047
From abroad		1,883,000
Total to date		$27,658,047
Against same time, 1857—		
From California	$22,617,917	
From abroad	5,873,000	—$28,490,917
Decrease this season		$832,870

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103⅛@103¼, int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central, ex dividend	78⅛@77⅞@78@77⅞
New-York and Erie	17⅞@16⅞@17
Reading	47⅛@48¼@46¼@47⅛
Rock Island	69@64@65@64½
Michigan Southern	23⅝@22⅞@23⅛
Illinois Central	76@79@77¼@69
Panama	113@118@117⅝
Pacific Mail, ex dividend	97½@103@99@101½
Galena	83½@81¾@82¼
Missouris	84⅞@84¼@84⅞
Virginias	92½@93@92¾
Tennessees	90½@90@90
La Crosse Land Grants	25@24¼@26@25⅝
Toledo	33⅛@31½@32⅛
Delaware and Hudson	98½@97½@98
Michigan Central	55⅛@52⅛@53⅛@49⅞@50¼

The Stock dealings of the week closed on Saturday with a pretty active business, and some signs of improved orders from outside parties. The general tone of the market, however, is still irregular, and the further decline in Rock Island and Michigan Central, has given the *Bear* account the decided advantage on most of the non-dividend-paying shares. On the other hand, the *Bulls* are realizing large differences on Panama, Pacific Mail and Illinois Central, and this success, coupled with the pending immediate advance in Railway fares—as finally agreed upon on Saturday in Convention, between the great trunk lines—is likely to extend its influence to other States. The turn may be ten times more gradual than otherwise on account of the enhanced ability as well as disposition of the *short* sellers to resist the advance, particularly on the Western Stocks. But nearly all the financial elements, usually encouraging active speculation, favor the same kind of movement in New-York Central and other dividend stocks now ruling largely below par, which has recently shown itself in Panama and Pacific Mail. The resistance to these from the jobbers inside the Board of Brokers was rendered less than nugatory by the strength and confidence of the party buying for the rise, outside, the dividends counting against the former all the time. The *Bull* account is also assisted, materially, by what is termed the cautious class of investors, who generally wait to see such securities well up before putting their money in them. The number of small, permanent holders about or above par is usually greater than when, from some unexplained or uncertain cause, the stocks rule about 75 or 80 ℔ cent. That the long cheap ruling of the market for money in this and the neighboring cities, and the reawakening of active speculation in the French and English Stock Exchanges, may soon tell upon everything here of a secured dividend-paying character, seems more than probable. The change ought certainly to be substantially assisted by the restoration of Railway harmony, just referred to, and the determination now expressed among the managers to make the business over the great lines more remunerative.

The new Loan of the United States was quite neglected in the earlier part of the week. A sale at the Stock Board of $50,000 at 103⅛, interest from January 1, and the money advices of a highly favorable character from Europe, induced a more active inquiry at the close, and a few parcels were picked up privately at 103¼ ℔ cent. In State Stocks, Tennessees continue to be supplied at 90@90⅛ ℔ cent., and Missouris at 84⅜@½. Virginias are scarce and command about 93 ℔ cent. New-Yorks, Ohios and Kentuckys are also scarce, and when offered, command full rates. Californias are weak. New-York City sixes are worth 102¼, and Brooklyn 97 ℔ cent. The Bonds of the New-York Central Company are scarce and wanted for England at full rates. Illinois Centrals sold largely on Saturday, at 91½ ℔ cent. Hudson River, third mortgage, advanced to 70, and the Milwaukee and Mississippi seconds, to the same rate@71. The unsecured Bonds of the Erie Company are a little better, and the La Crosse Land Grants are in good demand since the opening through of the Western section of the line to the Mississippi River at La Crosse. The mortgages of the Wabash Valley and Michigan Southern are in good demand, though the extreme advance on the former is hardly sustained. The seconds sold on Saturday at 49¾. The seconds of the Southern Michigan brought 59¾ ℔ cent.

It is understood that the Railway Convention finally adjourned on Saturday evening, after having engrossed and signed on behalf of the respective Companies represented, with such alterations as were deemed proper to the future kindly working of the management, the schedules previously agreed upon at Philadelphia.

In reference to the honesty or perfect good faith of the cash dividends of 8 ℔ cent. a year, declared and paid by the New-York Central—which in the heat and excitement of speculation in Wall-street, against the Stock, is sometimes questioned—we have repeatedly stated, in reply to inquiries on the subject, that the surest test is found in the outstanding Debt of the concern at the close of each fiscal year. The Capital being stationary since 1855, and the dividends thereon, $1,900,000 a year, being paid in cash, there would seem to be but two ways of supplying the money, to wit, by honestly earning it, over and above the expenses and maintenance of the road, or by borrowing it. As the last has *not* been done, according to any record in the State Engineer's office, or in the official reports of the management to the stockholders, and as no fraud or suppression has been charged in this regard, we have only to recapitulate the Bonds of the Company outstanding in the hands of the public for the last three years to test the profitable working of the line. It is not pretended, we believe, that the roadway has been run down, or the equipment diminished in amount or efficiency.

OUTSTANDING DEBT OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Six per cents	$8,894,500	$8,892,600	$8,892,600
Debt redeemed	312,900	470,000	632,000
Outstanding	$8,581,600	$8,422,600	$8,260,600
Convertible 7s	2,931,800	3,000,000	3,000,000
Debt of Old Cos	1,269,258	1,052,962	880,753
New substituted	——	331,000	399,000
Miscellaneous B'ds.	1,366,524	1,487,335	1,435,157
Total outstanding	$14,149,182	$14,293,897	$14,975,560
Capital	24,154,860	24,136,600	24,136,600
Together	$38,304,042	$38,430,497	$38,112,110

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & CO., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	⅜@ —	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅝@ —
New-England	1-5@ —	Indiana Free	1¼@ —
Jersey	¼@ —	Missouri	⅝@ —
Philadelphia	⅛@ —	Michigan	¾@ —
Penn. Country	½@ —	Illinois and Wis.	1½@ —
Baltimore City	1-5@ —	Tennessee Old	1 @ —
Maryland	½@ —	Tennessee Free	1½@ —
Virginia	½@ ⅝	Canada	½@ —
North Carolina	¾@1	Phila. Checks	⅛@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@ —	Balt. Checks	1-5@ —
New-Orleans	¼@ —	Boston Checks	⅛@ —
Mobile	½@ —		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	85	88
120 acres	75	78
80 acres	85	88
40 acres	105	110

The following is the last weekly return, to Saturday, Sept. 18, of the Banking movement at New-Orleans:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Sept. 18.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.	Sept. 11.
Citizens' Bank	3,645,022	3,571,280	3,075,049	3,144,115
Canal Bank	1,821,410	1,588,721	1,076,240	1,039,521
Louisiana	1,952,225	1,867,531	2,664,602	2,637,578
Louisiana State	3,609,772	3,424,573	2,014,819	2,111,252
Mech. & Trad.	679,363	637,454	424,074	389,089
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,225,199	1,032,685	494,137	556,511
Southern Bank	260,012	250,426	370,304	318,611
Union Bank	1,006,848	977,589	339,677	351,633
Bank of J. Robb.	255,599	257,699	263,700	333,665
Crescent City	1,086,278	1,062,178	198,829	167,036
Bank of America	580,081	632,343	383,043	331,204
Total	16,121,809	15,302,479	11,304,474	11,380,215
	Increase	$819,330	Decrease	$75,741

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	Sept. 18.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.	Sept. 11.
Citizens' Bank	2,034,945	2,043,830	3,677,782	3,728,468
Canal Bank	608,145	606,840	839,524	808,291
Louisiana	763,029	758,529	3,135,719	3,184,289
Louisiana State	1,381,070	1,380,630	3,821,991	3,876,443
Mech. & Traders'	168,585	166,085	607,540	588,912
Bk. of N. Orleans	370,480	392,345	759,230	665,328
Southern Bank	175,470	174,940	215,798	182,727
Union Bank	554,040	542,995	491,384	587,596
Bank of J. Robb.	338,810	339,045	265,149	284,272
Crescent City	126,195	130,260	323,445	269,133
Bank of America	183,835	183,430	539,436	549,881
Total	6,704,604	6,718,929	14,676,998	14,725,340
	Increase	$14,325	Decrease	$48,342

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	Sept. 18.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.	Sept. 11.
Citizens' Bank	462,806	455,257	181,044	265,543
Canal Bank	808,849	828,344	90,693	76,730
Louisiana	308,241	473,074	412,966	530,803
Louisiana State	516,609	482,300	151,102	163,402
Mech. & Traders	120,458	158,956	32,700	28,864
Bk. New-Orleans	428,908	387,063	35,388	4,963
Southern Bank	619,863	647,641	——	——
Union Bank	207,098	280,106	35,113	66,092
Bank of J. Robb.	120,255	75,729	37,453	33,342
Crescent City	57,348	46,698	16,825	15,164
Bank of America	3,758	12,719	——	——
Total	3,654,193	3,847,887	993,284	1,184,903
	Decrease	$193,694	Decrease	$191,619

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday says:

"Messrs. ASPINWALL and associates, Ohio and Mississippi Railroad contractors, have acceded to the proposition of the Committee representing the stockholders, to settle all matters in dispute by means of arbitration. It is proposed that the existing Committee shall represent the stockholders, and that the associates will appoint a similar Committee to meet them. The details of this arrangement, however, have yet to be agreed upon; but one important step having been taken in the right direction, the movement may possibly progress to a satisfactory termination."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858

Real Estate..SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

During the month that is past there has been but little change in the aspect of real estate. If any has occurred, it has been for the better. The condition of things is decidedly healthy, and the feeling cheerful as regards the future. We hear of the following sales, which have all been made at good prices, and by men who understand what they are about:

On the southeast corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue Mr. GEORGE J. HAMILTON, the builder, has bought a plot of ground 94.10 feet on the avenue by 100 feet on the street, together with an adjoining lot in the rear on Thirty-ninth-street, 45 by 98.9 feet, for which he pays $20,750, which, added to some other necessary expenses, brings the actual price paid up to very nearly or quite $22,000. The Misses DUFFIE were the sellers.

Some twelve months ago Mr. CLAY commenced three 25-feet brown-stone houses on the south side of Forty-second-street, 25 feet west of Sixth-avenue. They were simply inclosed. The walls became swayed over towards the avenue, and were shored up. The buildings were left in that condition until lately sold by Gen. DEPEYSTER to Mr. JAMES M. COBURN, the builder. Mr. DEPEYSTER takes off 15 feet from the 75 feet, and adds it to the other 25, making 40 feet, which we understand he designs to improve after the style and mode on the northwest corner of the same street, which Mr. D. has just finished, and which we have heretofore reported.

For the remaining 60 feet, together with the building materials on the whole 75 feet, which Mr. C. is now engaged in taking down, Mr. COBURN pays $15,500, with a cash loan of $9,000. On this 60 feet Mr. C. designs to erect three brown-stone houses like those exactly opposite, which he is now finishing. In addition to the above Mr. COBURN has bought the adjacent vacant 25-feet lot lying between the above buildings and Mr. DATER'S, for which he pays Mr. JOSEPH W. HOWARD $6,000. There are some considerations which reduce this price to Mr. C. a very little say $250, more or less.

On the opposite side of the same street, and adjoining Alderman ELY'S, Mr. HOWARD, above named, has bought a vacant lot for $5,500, on which he has commenced to build for himself a handsome 25-feet brown-stone house.

On the east side of Madison-avenue Mr. FANNING, the builder, has begun excavating for two houses, 50 feet north of Thirty-first-street, on two lots bought of D. F. MANICE, Esq. The price paid we have not heard, but we presume not less than $8,000 each.

The entire front of eight lots on the east side above, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-streets, we notice, is being excavated for improvement, and, as we are informed, by Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND who has bought the same of Mr. MANICE. The terms we have not yet learned. Full particulars of both the above sales hereafter.

Mr. DAVID ROBINS has sold his recently-finished first-class house, No. 11 Thirty-second-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, to Mr. JAMES S. GILLESPIE, leather merchant. It is a superior house, and cheap enough at $22,000.

Mr. CHRISTIAN S. DELAVAN has sold house No. 147 West Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, 16 by 45 feet, lot half the block, English basement, four stories, and brown stone, for $6,000, all cash, to Mr. W. N. STEWART.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of six full lots on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, 300 feet east of Sixth-avenue, to G. W. HELME for $2,750 each. Seller, STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS, Esq.

General Merchandise Imports.

Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the Week ending and including Sept. 25, 1858.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	Pkgs.	Value.
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTH'W'E.		
Bottles	—	$250
China	292	16,409
Earthenware	1,754	57,979
Glass	9,065	24,331
Glass Ware	327	9,751
Glass Plate	265	38,745
DRUGS, &C.		
Acids	6	536
Ammonia, Sal	24	945
Arrow Root	5	116
Argols	21	3,840
Blea. Powders	257	4,033
Brimstone	29	1,002
Camphor	252	3,737
Chalk	1	27
Cream Tartar	10	2,267
Chiccory	80	1,490
Cochineal	72	11,071
Cudbear	18	574
Gums, Crude	79	591
Gums, Arabic	53	2,448
Gums, Copaiva	50	1,572
Glue	6	775
Insect Powder	19	1,166
Indigo	5	578
Iodine, Pot	30	861
Lac Dye	46	4,044
Lic. Paste	1,346	44,612
Lic. Root	1,095	2,652
Madder	172	26,968
Magnesia	29	371
Oils	151	617
Oils, Cod	661	18,223
Oils, Ess	25	1,889
Oils, Linseed	25	1,771
Oils, Olive	5,341	22,859
Opium	2	1,144
Paints	—	8,660
Paris White	147	510
Potash, Hyd	18	2,152
Phosphorus	18	383
Soda, Bicarb	4,862	22,376
Soda, Sal	148	2,001
Soda, Ash	2,100	55,308
Sumac	22	99
Tong Beans	21	820
Vanila Beans	9	7,780
Other	—	6,614
FURS, &C.		
Furs	255	88,837
FRUITS, &C.		
Citron	—	2,274
Currants	—	4,509
Dried Fruit	—	84
Nuts	—	4,416
Oranges	—	439
Plums	—	1,414
Sauces & Pres	—	11,015
Other	—	10
INSTRUMENTS.		
Chemical	10	216
Mathematical	8	3,976
Musical	46	7,502
Nautical	1	79
Optical	4	1,550
Surgical	1	30
JEWELRY, &C.		
Jewelry	19	10,072
Watches	43	62,554
LEATHER, HIDES, &C.		
Bristles	49	11,994
Boots & Shoes	3	205
Hides, Dressed	353	120,382
Hides, Undr'sd	—	178,210
Leather, Pat'nt	12	6,068
LIQUOR, WINE, &C.		
Ale	473	6,664
Brandy	1,785	50,038
Beer	50	464
Cordials	53	527
Gin	1,109	57,068
Porter	50	455
Rum	2	287
Whisky	131	9,731
Wines	6,458	75,910
Champagne	3,452	22,869
METALS, &C.		
Brass Goods	3	634
Chains, Anch's	84	3,668
METALS, &C.		
Copper	—	888
Cutlery	110	46,113
Guns	55	7,297
Hardware	270	28,670
Iron, Hoop, tons	234	11,710
Iron, Pig, tons	205	2,929
Iron.R.R., tons	9,837	54,217
Iron, Sheet, t'ns	341	20,991
Iron, Tubes	10	145
Iron, other, t'ns	2,090	88,061
Lead, Pigs	16,117	98,239
Metal Goods	77	8,934
Nails	6	523
Needles	12	8,856
Old Metals	—	1,455
Platina	2	993
Plated Ware	11	2,717
Percuss. Caps	15	2,951
Saddlery	17	2,560
Steel	5,272	64,079
Spelter	12,965	24,330
Silver Ware	1	22
Tin, boxes	19,286	146,458
Tin. slabs	2,159	40,017
Wire	1,427	10,264
Zinc	3,218	83,214
SPICES.		
Ginger	—	742
Mustard	—	4,069
Nutmegs	—	2,969
STATIONERY, &C.		
Books	128	21,746
Engravings	11	5,874
Paper	60	4,583
Other	82	6,887
WOODS.		
Cork	—	153
Fustic, M. lbs	107	2,945
Logw'd, M. lbs.	805	6,999
Mahogany	—	4,193
Ratan	—	7,996
Willow	—	661
Other	—	76
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Baskets	15	1,429
Bricks	—	202
Boxes	—	530
Buttons	36	8,9750
Clay	—	1,023
Cheese	38	830
Cigars	—	40,331
onst Coal	10,847	33,624
Corks	—	5,400
Clocks	12	1,146
Cocoa, bags	491	8,138
Coffee, bags	8,322	112,780
Emery	170	1,388
Fancy Goods	—	24,798
Fish	—	12,836
Furniture	35	2,144
Hair	11	6,193
Haircloth	10	4,755
Hemp	948	35,128
Honey	60	3,234
India-Rubber	510	49,291
Ivory	1	1,056
Machinery	5	188
Marble Man. do	—	6,750
Molasses	855	16,863
Oil-Paintings	23	6,037
Paper Hang's	2	195
Plaster	—	2,129
Perfumery	82	6,820
Pipes	—	7,025
Rags	857	16,828
Rope	150	2,839
Salt	—	21,360
Seeds	—	2,664
Soap	572	2,655
Sugar, hhds. bbls. & tcs.	3,915	227,114
Sugar, bx.&bg	4,579	123,425
Trees, Plants	—	407
Twine	4	475
Toys	126	7,002
Tobacco	1,052	25,578
Waste	1,280	22,860
Wool, bales	391	13,821
Other	—	4,023
Total		$2,860,613
Dry Goods		1,751,079
Total entries		$4,611,692

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 25—6 P. M.

Market without material change; receipts of FLOUR in excess of the demand; sales of White Canada Wheat at $1 32½@$1 34; Chicago Spring at 87c.; 8,000 bushels White Kentucky sold, to arrive, on private terms. CORN steady at 72½c.@74c. for fair Western mixed, a slight improvement. Western dealers in BARLEY are excited by speculation here and in New-York, and orders have been received to hold back from the market. Some surprise is excited here by a report in the New-York papers that an advance in the Albany market strengthened Barley in New-York, as the market here is supposed to have risen on the advance and reported feeling in New-York. Sales, to-day, at 92c. for Monroe County Four-Rowed; 87½c. for Ordinary, and 85c. for Two-Rowed, at dépôt. No sales are reported in OATS, and holders firm for delivery in the 3d week of September. The receipts at tide-water show an increase in Flour over the same week of last year, of 29,115 bbls., and in Corn of 11,890 bushels. Decrease in Wheat, 12,642; in Barley, 85,325 bushels. Total excess of receipts in 1858 over 1857, reduced to Flour, 1,562,717 bbls. to Sept. 21.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand; market 5c.@10c. better; sales 3,000 bbls. at $4 62½@$5 for medium to choice superfine Wisconsin and Illinois; $5 12½@$5 25 for good to choice superfine Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Canadian; $5 37½@$5 62½ for good to choice extra do.; $5 87½@$6 for double extra. WHEAT in good demand and market 1c.@2c. better; sales 52,000 bushels at $1 02 for Milwaukee Club; $1 04 for extra do.; $1 11@$1 15 for red Ohio; $1 15 @$1 32 for the range of White. CORN in active demand; market firm; sales 97,000 bushels at 64c.@65c. BARLEY steady; sales at 70c.@80c. RYE steady, but only small sales at 69c. OATS selling at 46c. WHISKY nominal at 22c. CANAL FREIGHTS easier. *Receipts by Lake in the last 24 hours*—7,560 bbls. Flour; 38,159 bushels Wheat; 36,120 bushels Corn; 522 bushels Oats; 704 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT unchanged; sales 10,000 bushels at $1 05 for Milwaukee club; $1 25 for white Canada, afloat. CORN steady; sales 30,000 bushels choice Ohio and Illinois at 68c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged at 28c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, 7½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake imports*—1,400 bbls. Flour; 73,000 bushels Wheat; 29,000 bushels Corn; 30,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—4,300 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Oats; 5,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady at 76c. CORN active, at 60c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*: 2,200 bbls. Flour; 53,000 bushels Wheat. *To Oswego*: 25,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*: 2,000 bbls. Flour; 63,000 bushels Wheat; 56,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 25.

COTTON unchanged. Sales, to-day, 3,500 bales. LARD—Sales of 500 bbls. at 10c. for England, and 3,400 tcs. for Havana on private terms. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 25.

FLOUR, $4 95@$5 10. WHISKY unchanged, selling at 20c. GRAIN unchanged. MESS PORK, $15 50.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 25.

COTTON active; sales to day 4,000 bales. Low middling, 11½c.@11¾c.; middling, 12c.@12¼c.; good midding, 12¾c.@12½c. Sales of the week, [illegible] bales; receipts of the week, 28,550 bales; stock in this port, 71,360 bales; receipts ahead of last year 37,490. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, 1¾c. [illegible] dull at 7¾c. for fair. MOLASSES, new, quoted [illegible] sales unimportant. FLOUR dull at $5 25 for superfine. CORN dull at 65c. PROVISIONS declining, and quotations nominal. LARD declined. Rio COFFEE, 10¾c.@11c.; sales of the week, 5,000 bags. Stock at this port 2,400 bags, against 117,000 last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 25.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT—little offering. CORN dull, at 90c.@94c. WHISKY firm.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 25.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; sales. White $1 40@$1 45, and Red at $1 25@$1 30. CORN dull; sales at 80c. for White, and 90c.@92c. for Yellow. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. LARD, 11½c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday.—First Board.*—$200 City 6s, 98¾; $3,000 do. 103; $1,000 Allegany Co. 6s, 48; $8,500 N. Pennsylvania R'd 10s, 70; $3,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 82½; 500 Southern Railroad 6s, 49; $25,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '89, 84¾; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st m. 71; $500 Delaware Railroad 6s, 78; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; 4 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 55½; 250 Reading Railroad, 23¾; 121 do., 23¾; 6 Lehigh Scrip, 27; do., 27¾; 50 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 24½; 9 [illegible] Canal Preferred, 101½; 10 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8⅝; 62 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 40; 6 Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, 107; 25 Union Bank, Tenn. 100½; 15 Planters' Bank, Tenn., 100½; 4 Philadelphia Bank, 115½; 18 Commonwealth Bank, 21.

Closing Prices—United States 5s, '74, 103@103½; Philadelphia 6s, 98¾@99; Philadelphia R. R., 98¾; Philadelphia 6s, New, 103@103½; Pennsylvania 5s, 89¼@89½; Reading R. R., 23½@23⅝; Reading Bds., 82½@83; Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 90@92; Reading Mortgage 6s, '86, 70@70½; Pennsylvania R.R., 43½@[illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 100@101; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 92¼@92½; [illegible] Canal Consolidated, 41¼@41¾; Morris Canal Preferred 101½@101¾; Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 65¾@66¼; Schuylkill Navigation Imp. 6s, 69½@70; Schuylkill Navig. [illegible] 8½@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16[illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@10½; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 1st mort., 73@73½; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 2d mort., 50¼@51½; Long Island, 11[illegible]; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation 48½@49½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¼@8¾; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, int. off, 58@58½; [illegible] Creek, ¼@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6½@6¾; [illegible] Zinc, 1@1½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept.
Austria	New-York	Southampton	Oct.
Northern Light	New-York	Southampton	Oct.
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct.
City of Wash'ton	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct.
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Oct.
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.
Prince Albert	New-York	Galway	Oct.
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct.
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Oct.

FROM EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Austria	Southampton	New-York	Sept.
Prince Albert	Galway	New-York	Sept.
City of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New-York	Sept.
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept.
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Sept.
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Sept.
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept.
Lady Eglinton	Galway	Quebec	Sept.
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Sept.
Indian Empire	Galway	New-York	Sept.
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Sept.
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Sept.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Bremen, for Bremen—Julius Behn, lady and 3 children, of Havana; Julius Hergert, Hermann Feldmann, Mrs. Mary Law, Mrs. Dr. Strohmeier, C. C. Born, Mrs. Helene Fortmann and child, Henry Kattenhof, Samuel Mendel, Ernest Sattler, Mrs. Henriette Hahn and child, Francis de Heyderstadt, Henry J. Miller, Adolph Fennel, P. Kuntz, Julius Cohn, Carl Roehrig, D. Witgen, J. J. Claasz, Miss Lisette Brandland, Hermann Maertens, Adolph Giesler, Mrs. Louise F. Kurtz, Misses Gertrude and Mary L. Kurtz, Andreas E. Schmidt, Charles Axt, Mr. Bertha Kellermann, Otto Seiler, G. Kellermann, Miss Maria L. Vultee, Hermann Lehmann, and 109 in the steerage—Total, 151.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Chas. Kans, A. Green, Peter Jaquett, G. W. Widgeon, W. H. Burn, B. T. Ballard, John R. Johnson, J. P. Minor, A. Pizzini, W. A. Blossom, P. H. Taylor, Dr. D. K. Tuttle, Wm. Pollock, Wm. McDowell, H. Caddell, Miss Virginia T. Hartshorn, Mrs. W. H. Cutting, Wm. Pitt, John Wright, T. W. Jordan, C. Washburn, H. Brumuller and lady, James Adams, Charles Adams, Geo. Edmond, Walter Edmond, C. Tally, R. S. Luddies, Miss S. A. Cormack, B. Acres, Thos. Kabill, G. Potter, Miss M. E. Ingalls, G. Frankenthall and lady, Miss Strange, E. Chamberlayne, Miss M. J. B. Brown, Mrs. S. Wittemore, Miss Bartlett and sister, Mrs. A. C. Weed, 3 children and servant, Miss Trotter, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamer Thos. Swann, for Savannah—A. L. Short, T. Mayhew, W. A. Shott, W. E. Wallace, Miss Charlotte E. Clarke, Miss Mary P. Clarke, Mrs. J. E. Short, Miss Louisa Smith, Miss E. Powers, A. Shawbacher, Mr. Wright, Wm. Petry, R. Norton, Miss Emma Mitchell, Miss Kate Percey, Miss Rose Beckford, Miss E. Carpenter.

In bark Teresa, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo—For St. Thomas—Mr. L. A. Pollidura, Mr. Moses Piza, Captain Groves. For Maracaibo—Mrs. Simonet and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 52 | Sun sets.... 5 50 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 19 | Gov. Island.11 08 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Henry Ludlam; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Ramsay, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Alexandrina, Titcomb, Rotterdam, W. Salem; Oswego, Stevens, Savannah, Simpson, Mayhew & Co.; J. H. Ryerson, Latham, Savannah, Post, Smith & Co.

Barks S. A. Nickels, Nickels, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; S. D. Ryerson, Crosby, Bristol, Wilson & Brainerd; Naramissic, Carr, Oporto, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig F. O. Field, Herriman, Oporto, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Marine, Merrihew, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; G. A. Tuttle, Adams, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; R. Parmelee, Newman, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards; Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Pictou, J. W. London; Agility, (Br.,) Ronkey, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Ida de la Torre, Lanfair, New-Haven, I. B. Gager; Harriet Stanwood, Miramichi, C. & E. J. Peters; A. R. Wetmore, Bogert, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; Louisa Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; O. H. Lee, Soper, Beaufort, &c., D. C. Murray; Wolcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Gilbert Bent, Howard, St. John, D. R. De Wolff; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Laura Jane, Ketchum, Alexandria, &c., M. Bedell; Elmira Corneling, Williams, Petersburg, R. L. Crooke.

Sloops M. Atwater, Damon, Hartford, J. B. Edwards; S. Hall, Snow, Hartford, J. B. Edwards.

Barge Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston 23d inst. at 8 A. M., with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 24th, at 4½ P. M., lat. 36, lon. 75, exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to J. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albany, Kenny, Sag Harbor, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Centurion, Caulkins, Liverpool Aug. 19, with mdse. and coal and 170 passengers, to Zerega & Co. Aug. [illegible] port at Liverpool, Michael Kelly, seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. 19th inst., on the Banks, spoke fishing-schr. John A. Cook, at anchor, with 80,000 fish.

Ship Frederick Gebhard, Hayden, Liverpool Aug. [illegible] with mdse. to Laytin & Hurlbut. Has experienced [illegible] westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig H. Means, (of Surry,) Herrick, Jacksonville, E. F., 10 ds., with lumber to Thompson & Hunter. [illegible] inst., lat. 42 31, lon. 77 15, in a gale from S. E. to N. W., lost foretopsail, forestaysail, and shipped a sea which filled the cabin with water.

Brig Rolla, (Br.,) Reason, Bordeaux Aug. 16, with brandy to C. Meletta—1 passenger.

Schr. J. Randolph, Jr., Ellingsworth, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to master.

Schr. Eagle, Packard, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Wm. Woodbury, ——, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. M. C. Towne, Hawkins, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

WIND—During the day, N.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Sept. 26.

Steamship Hudson, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Sept. 11, at 6½ P. M., with mdse. and 164 passengers to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt. Arrived off the Battery at 4½ A. M. Experienced heavy gales. Sept. 22, lat. 42, lon. [illegible] in a hurricane, was obliged to stop the engines for [illegible] hours. Sept. 24, lat. 42, lon. 64, exchanged signals with Am. ship Wallace.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Yye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Caledonia, Gager, Baltimore, via Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Kossuth, (of Bath,) Batchelder, Ardrossan Aug. 18, with iron to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Ship Borneo, (of Richmond, Me.,) Flitner, Leghorn July 23, passed Gibraltar Aug. 20, with mdse. to [illegible]

Brig Edgar, (Br., of London,) Monkmann, [illegible] Aug. 1, and Pernambuco Aug. 3, via Hampton Roads [illegible] ds., with sugar to Kirkland Von Sachs. Put into Hampton Roads for orders.

Bark Sartelle, ——, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Brig Syren, (Br.,) Cremore, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lath and fish to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. J. Van Zant, Burger, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. A. Stewart, Abrams, Virginia 2 ds., potatoes.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Vigo, McGuigan, for Liverpool; Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c. Ship Seaman's Bride, Wyman, San Francisco.

Sailed on Sunday—Ship S. Blachard, for New-Orleans; bark Tacony, for Havana; schr. Mary Alice for Ponce, P. R.

Memoranda.

The schooner B. S. Johnson, which left Georgetown, N. C., on the 11th inst., for New-York, on the 13th, when off Cape Lookout, encountered a heavy gale from E. N. E., and scudded before it for eight hours. On the 18th, when off Cape Roman, encountered a severe hurricane from E. to W., which shifted to the S., lasting 15 hours, and caused the vessel to leak 1,000 strokes per hour; split jib, foresail, &c., and was compelled to throw overboard deck load of naval stores. Arrived at Beaufort on the 19th, for repairs, and would proceed in a day or two.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 26—Arr. ship D. L. Choate, McManus, Eastport, leaky.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 26—Bark Carolina, from Turk's Island, for New-York, has arrived here, leaking, for repairs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 24—Arr. to-day, ships Golden Cross, from Valencia; James Nesmith, Boston; Sybil, Bordeaux; bark Union, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Ilos—Norw. bark, of Arendal, was passed, by steamship Niagara, 130 west of Cape Race.

P. C. Alexander—bark, of Harpswell, from Philadelphia, bound to Portland, Sept. 25, 1 P. M., off Fire Island.